

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1885.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty



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1886.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON, EARL OF
ABERDEEN, K.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

LORD-LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND CHIEF GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1885, being the seventeenth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

The returns obtained from the Collectors of Customs and the Coast Guard show that the number of Registered Vessels in Ireland during 1885 fishing for sale amounted to 5,667, with crews consisting of 20,721 men, and 770 boys.

Of the above, 1,438 vessels, 5,519 men and 337 boys, are shown as exclusively fishing for sale; and 4,229 vessels, 15,202 men and 433 boys as partially so engaged.

It would appear from the above that there is a decrease of 118 vessels and 163 men and 171 boys since last year.

We have, however, to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that these returns cannot be considered as accurate, as we are aware that numbers of boats are engaged in fishing, particularly on the west coast, which are not registered.

THE PILCHARD FISHERIES.

During the year large quantities of pilchards were taken in the nets fishing for herrings in Ballinacourty, Dungarvan Bay, and Dunmore East, County Waterford. The fish were of fine quality, but as there was no sale for them they were thrown back into the sea.

It is a matter of regret that the curing of this fish is not regularly carried on in the south of Ireland, as it has been for many years in Cornwall, where it is one of the principal industries upon which the fishermen and their families depend.

It has been calculated that Italy—to various parts of which the fish, when cured, are despatched, will take upon an average about 30,000 hogsheds per year. For many years past, the supply has fallen much below the demand as will be seen by the following, which gives the number of hogsheds despatched yearly for the last ten years, and the prices obtained—

		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1876,	7,568 $\frac{1}{2}$ hogsheds, prices realized from	60	0	89	0	per hogshed
1875,	7,337 " "	52	0	95	0	"
1874,	9,903 " "	52	0	100	0	"
1877,	9,477 " "	40	0	80	0	"
1878,	10,309 " "	30	0	60	0	"
1879,	11,937 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	41	0	68	0	"
1881,	13,963 " "	42	0	75	0	"
1882,	7,817 " "	41	0	84	0	"
1884,	14,848 " "	45	0	77	6	"

A hogshed contains 2,300 fish, net count, and when it is considered that a ready sale, as stated, can be found for them, it is somewhat surprising that some enterprise has not been induced to embark in an attempt to revive an industry which formerly existed in the south of Ireland.

In several annual reports we have drawn attention to the fact that great quantities of this fish frequent the southern coasts. Until the last three or four years they were to be

found off the shores of the County of Cork, but for the last two or three they have been seen in vast shoals off the Waterford coasts, from Ardmore to Dunmore East.

About fifty hogsheds were cured at Baltimore in 1880, which were readily sold, they were fine and realised a satisfactory price.

The remains of pilchard curing places are still to be seen in the County of Cork, at Baltimore, and at Glengriffin, and it is believed they existed in many other places along the southern coast.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The capture of mackerel during the season 1885 was less than in the previous year, 1884; but, on the whole, it must be regarded as a fair season.

The total number of boxes, containing 120 mackerel in each box, sent to the different markets was 165,860, realising to the fishermen £134,684—averaging 16s. 3d. per box.

The quantity of fish landed at the different stations was as follows:—

	Boxes.	£		Boxes.	£
Kinsale, . . .	87,145	69,759	Diaglo, . . .	3,606	1,987
Baltimore, . . .	40,610	34,585	Killaredane, . . .	1,115	522
Ballydauid, . . .	18,507	18,684	Ballydanogga, . . .	6,009	3,035
Union Hall, . . .	2,583	1,749			
Carlisleward, . . .	4,509	3,680		165,860	134,688
Ventry, . . .	1,716	673			

The average prices obtained at the four stations where the great bulk of the fish was landed, were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Kinsale, . . .	0	16	0	per box.			
Baltimore, . . .	0	17	0	"			
Ballydauid, . . .					1	0	2
Carlisleward, . . .					0	16	1

The nationalities of the fishing vessels engaged in the fishery in 1885 were as follows:—

Irish, . . .	370	Scotch, . . .	81
English and Manx, . . .	302	French, . . .	58

The number of English and Manx boats attending the mackerel fishery has considerably decreased since 1881—while the Irish boats have increased in number. In 1880 there were 357 English and Scotch boats to 249 Irish. The English and Manx have fallen to 302, while the Irish have increased from 249 in that year to 370 in 1885. The Irish boats have considerably improved in the last few years. New and improved boats having in many cases been substituted for the old ones, and the value has in consequence increased considerably. It may be taken as a fair estimate that the value of a vessel with a train of mackerel nets is worth £600; taking this as the value, it would show that a sum of at least £162,000 is invested in Ireland in this industry.

The fishing commenced at Kinsale on 15th February, and ended 20th June; at Baltimore, 20th March, and ended 11th July.

There were 292 men employed in the boats used by the buyers—at the rate of £1 5s. per man per week; this would amount to £6,430 for seventeen weeks, besides a large expenditure upon packers, carters, &c.

At Kinsale there were 10 steamers employed conveying the fish to England, at an estimated cost of £400 per steamer, and seven hulks for storing ice, at a cost of £45 each per month.

Six vessels arrived with ice, 3,945 tons of which were imported.

The following rates were charged for carrying the fish. To Liverpool and Manchester, 8s. per box; to London, 10s. 6d. per box of 120 fish; the average weight of a box was 2 cwt.

At Baltimore 13 steamers were employed in carrying the fish to England, the cost per month per steamer being about £400.

At Baltimore 154 men were employed in the boats used by the buyers, at a cost of £1 5s. per week each, this for 10 weeks would amount to a sum of £8,080, besides a large expenditure upon packers, &c.

Three vessels arrived with ice, of which 2,000 tons were imported, and 8 hulks were used for storing it—two at a cost of £20 per month, the others were owned by a company of fish buyers, and the cost has not been stated.

The mackerel fishing has proved of great benefit in giving employment, not only to the fishing population, but to a great number of persons residing in the vicinity of the places where the fish are landed. Some years back most of the vessels engaged fished from Kinsale, but the boats during this season fished from various ports between Kinsale and the mouth of the River Shannon.

There were only 58 French luggers fishing off our coasts during the late season, being a decrease of 32 as compared with the year 1884.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

The Act 46 & 47 Vic., c. 26, granted a sum of £250,000 out of the Irish Church Fund for the purpose of carrying out these Works, and the following is a summary of the allocation of that sum for Works recommended, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In County Antrim,	1,000	0	0	In County Sligo,	12,000	0	0
" County Clare,	24,100	0	0	" County Waterford,	13,086	10	0
" County Cork,	30,500	0	0	" County Wexford,	8,500	0	0
" County Donegal,	25,305	0	0	" County Wicklow,	8,500	0	0
" County Down,	17,300	0	0		250,000	0	0
" County Dublin,	1,890	10	0				
" County Galway,	24,350	0	0	To which is to be added the sum			
" County Kerry,	8,400	0	0	reserved by Board of Works by			
" County Limerick,	19	0	0	direction of the Treasury to			
" County Londonderry,	4,000	0	0	cover expenses, viz.,	20,000	0	0
" County Louth,	31,750	0	0				
" County Mayo,	17,030	0	0	Total,	£250,000	0	0

The following is a list of the Applications received for grants for constructing or improving Piers, Boat Slips, and Harbours. The works are given in the order of counties, and not of importance.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Shannon.
1	Antrim,	Ballywillan,	Portrush.
2	"	Ballycastle,	Opposite Rathlin Island.
3	Clare,	Lisannon,	Liscannor Bay.
4	"	Lahinch,	River Shannon.
5	"	Muckish,	Muckish Bay, in Blackhead Bay.
6	"	New Quay,	South of entrance to Aughinish Bay.
7	"	Seaford,	South of Mal Bay.
8	"	Franch Castle,	Between Mal Bay and Liscannor Bay.
9	"	Rinville,	Rinville Bay, at Mouth of Shannon.
10	"	Crab Island,	54 miles north-east of Hag's Head.
11	"	Scattery Islands,	In River Shannon, off Kilrush.
12	"	Kilrush,	Moore Bay.
13	"	Derreena,	Between Blackhead Bay and Liscannor Bay.
14	"	Corrigholt,	Corrigholt Bay, at Mouth of Shannon.
15	"	Mown West,	About 10 miles north-east of Loop Head.
16	"	Old Quay,	Opposite Aughinish Point, on south side of Galway Bay.
17	"	Merville,	North-west of Milltown Malbeg.
18	"	Kilbaha,	River Shannon, 3 or 4 miles east of Loop Head.
19	"	Gowleen Tullig,	About 8 miles north-east of Loop Head.
20	"	Gowleen Ross,	About 4 miles north-east of Loop Head.
21	"	The Hoolewans,	Farraly Bay, south-east from Donagall Point.
22	"	Kilrush,	River Shannon.
23	Cork,	Robert's Cove,	West of entrance to Cork Harbour.
24	"	Glandore Harbour,	About 7 miles east of Skibberoon.
25	"	Monkstown,	North-west of Cork Harbour.
26	"	Knockadoon,	South of Youghal Harbour.
27	"	Kilcrenane,	North side of Duncannon Bay.
28	"	Ahanscora,	North side of Duncannon Bay.
29	"	Gortnashilly,	South side of Bantry Bay.
30	"	Dunroon,	At head of Duncannon Bay.
31	"	Roske,	South side of Bantry Bay.
32	"	Canty's Cove,	South side of Duncannon Bay.
33	"	Dunleugh,	Between Three Castle Head and Mizen Head.
34	"	Long Island,	South of Skull.
35	"	Whiddy Island,	Bantry Bay.
36	"	Lower Beg,	Clewelly Bay.
37	"	Baltinore,	North-east of Cape Clear.
38	"	Ros,	Roscarbery Bay, north-west of Galley Head.
39	"	Unson Hall,	South side of Glendore Harbour.
40	"	North Harbour, Cape Clear,	North-west side of Cape Clear Island.
41	"	Rosk,	North side of Bantry Bay.
42	"	Tragumona,	Tragumona Bay, between Tishard Bay and Lough Hyne.
43	"	Kinsale,	14 miles south of Cork.
44	"	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton Bay.
45	"	Evans's Cove,	South side of Bantry Bay, near Sheeg's Head.
46	"	Lahinchbeg,	Between Black Ball Head and White Ball Head, in Bantry Bay.
47	"	Kilbinnick,	North of White Ball Head, in Bantry Bay.
48	"	Fisked,	Fisked Bay, between Cove Head and White Ball Head.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Station.
49	Cork,	Beahoe,	Opposite Dursey Island.
50	"	Dursey Sound,	East side of Dursey Island.
51	"	Gurrah Islands,	Between Dursey Island and Ballydonagan Bay.
52	"	Fulker,	South-west side of Ballydonagan Bay.
53	"	Tag na-urra,	South side of Ballydonagan Bay.
54	"	Ballydonagan,	East side of Ballydonagan Bay.
55	"	Tag na-pharla,	Between Ballydonagan Bay and Cod's Head.
56	"	Come-a-gaile,	South-east of Cod's Head.
57	"	Clomagh,	Near Cod's Head.
58	"	Gurtagh,	East of Cod's Head.
59	"	Coom-a-gaile,	South side of Bantry Bay.
60	"	Castleown Bay,	Bantry Bay.
61	"	Trillick,	Trillick Bay, between Tochara Bay and Lough Hyne.
62	"	Cape's Point,	North side of Glendore Harbour.
63	"	Mohannah,	In River Ben.
64	"	Towra,	Towra, south side of Bantry Bay.
65	"	Loughmore,	Donagel Bay.
66	Donagel,	Blackcross,	Donagel Bay.
67	"	Inver,	Inver Bay, in Donagel Bay.
68	"	Mulla Head,	Northern extremity of County Donagel.
69	"	Donagel,	At head of Donagel Bay.
70	"	Ballydonagan,	East coast of Promontory of St. John's Point, Donagel Bay.
71	"	Ballymore,	Ballymore Bay, south of Inishbedin.
72	"	Culdriff,	Between Glengad Head and Inishowen Head.
73	"	Bay,	West shore of Lough Swilly.
74	"	Portlough,	Ballyvickstocker Bay, Lough Swilly.
75	"	Newbridge,	West shore of Lough Swilly.
76	"	Dungloe,	South of the Rosine.
77	"	Kelly's Rock,	East shore of Donagel Bay.
78	"	Portlough,	North-west coast of Promontory of St. John's Point, in Donagel Bay.
79	"	Lough,	Portlough Bay, in Donagel Bay.
80	"	Malinmore,	Malin Bay.
81	"	Tiny Island,	Off north-west coast of Donagel.
82	"	Trillick,	Between Lough Swilly and Trillick Bay.
83	"	Mulla,	North-west shore of Lough Swilly.
84	"	Killybegs,	Killybegs Harbour, in Donagel Bay.
85	"	Gweedore,	Opposite Magilligan Point, Lough Swilly.
86	"	Magilligan,	Magilligan Bay, between Gweedore Bay and Arran Island.
87	"	Gortlough,	North of Crut Island, opposite Crut Island.
88	"	Oway Island,	North of Crut Island.
89	"	Portlough,	Portlough Bay, in Donagel Bay.
90	"	Donagel,	Glen Bay, east of Rosine Point.
91	"	Ardsgrappery,	Gweedore Bay.
92	"	Rinnakill,	Tedin Bay, west of Killybegs.
93	"	Crut Island,	Inishabrid, north of Donagel.
94	"	Crut Island,	North-west of the Rosine.
95	"	Bannock,	West side of Inver Bay.
96	"	Bannock,	South-west of Ballydonagan.
97	"	Ellan,	South side of Arranmore Island.
98	"	Port of Inver,	Inver Bay, in Donagel Bay.
99	"	Leaharrow,	East side of Arran Island.
100	"	Bannock,	North of the River Erne.
101	"	Magilligan,	West side of Ballymore Bay.
102	"	Gola Roads, or Magilligan,	Opposite Gola Island.
103	"	Ballydonagan,	Between St. John's Point and Dunkineely, in Inver Bay.
104	"	Portlough,	Opposite Inishabrid, on south side of Gweedore Bay.
105	"	Leaharrow,	Near Lamb's Head Bay, on west side of Lough Swilly.
106	"	Glen,	South of Ballyvickstocker Bay, in Lough Swilly.
107	"	Malinbeg,	Near Tedin Head.
108	"	Coff Island,	East of Arranmore Island.
109	"	Towra,	South of Killybegs.
110	Down,	Killybegs,	South-west of Arranmore.
111	"	Ardsgrappery,	Between Dundrum Bay and Carlingford Lough.
112	"	Killybegs,	Between Dundrum Bay and Carlingford Lough.
113	"	Ballydonagan,	West of Bannock Island.
114	"	Clough,	Clough Bay, west of North Rocks.
115	"	Newcastle,	3 miles north of Dundrum Head, in Dundrum Bay.
116	"	Portlough,	Between Ballydonagan and Clough.
117	Dublin,	Rath,	North of Dublin, 14 miles.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Situation.
118	Dublin,	Loughlinny,	Between Skerries and Rush.
119	"	Collinson,	At Dalkey, opposite north part of Dalkey Island.
120	Galway,	Ballyloughane,	Galway Bay, east of Galway.
121	"	Scrabhalin,	At head of Cleenalee Bay, in Bertraghboy Bay.
122	"	Callowfinish,	Mweenish Bay, west of Kilkieran Bay.
123	"	Derryinver,	Ballynakill Harbour.
124	"	Rossmack,	Carna Bay, north-west of Kilkieran Bay.
125	"	Cashla,	Cashla Bay, on north side of Galway Bay.
126	"	Inland Edin,	Galway Bay.
127	"	Knockallia,	North of Galway Bay.
128	"	Cearnagon,	Mweenish Bay.
129	"	Kilvarna,	Kilvarna Bay, on south-east side of Galway Bay.
130	"	Roundstone,	Between Roundstone Bay and Gorteen Bay.
131	"	Cloggan,	Cloggan Bay, west of Ballynakill Harbour.
132	"	Oranmore,	Oranmore Bay, north-west part of Galway Bay.
133	"	Collaheligan,	East side of Gorteen's Bay.
134	"	Curra or Trowadalea,	Gregory's Sound, on Inishmaan or Mid-Island of Arran.
135	"	Kylesilla,	West side of Kilkieran Bay.
136	"	Mason Island,	West of Mweenish Island.
137	"	Half Mace,	Mace Head, west of Ard Bay.
138	"	Ard West,	Opposite Mason Island.
139	"	Lettered,	West shore of Bertraghboy Bay.
140	"	Mace,	South-east of Mace Head.
141	"	Letterdeskert,	North side of Ard Bay.
142	"	Derryneen,	At head of Cashla Bay.
143	"	Kilnourvey,	Inishmore, or North Arran Island.
144	"	Kilrean,	Inishmore, or North Arran Island.
145	"	Longmore,	Inishmore, or South Arran Island.
146	"	Inishbuckan,	North of Roundstone Bay.
147	"	Turra,	Kilvarna Bay, on south-east side of Galway Bay.
148	"	Rush,	West of Kilvarna Bay.
149	"	Gumnaughta,	Between Anghra Point and Cloggan Pier.
150	"	Rosscar,	Cashla Bay, on north side of Galway Bay.
151	"	Culla,	East of Ballyvaughan Bay.
152	"	Chilfen,	At head of Chilfen Bay.
153	"	Bunnewen,	Between Slyne Head and Ballyvaughan Bay.
154	"	Dunloughan,	About 5 miles north-east of Slyne Head.
155	"	Killicany,	Inishmore, or North Arran Island.
156	"	Ardnore,	Kilkieran Bay.
157	"	Inishbofin,	Opposite Cloggan Harbour.
158	"	Bushra,	On eastern side of Inishbofin.
159	"	Killybeg,	West of Killybeg Harbour.
160	"	Reedington Pass,	At head of Gorteen's Bay.
161	"	Dunish Island,	North-west of Fermanagh Island, which is north-west of Letterman's Island.
162	"	Letterman's,	West of Gorteen's Island.
163	"	Letterfrack,	Between Killybeg Bay and Chilfen.
164	"	Kilkieran,	West side of Kilkieran Bay.
165	"	Bundoughlas,	At entrance of Ballynakill Harbour.
166	"	Roundstone,	West side of Roundstone Bay.
167	"	Ranyle,	Between Ranyle Head and Letterfrack.
168	"	Cashel,	Cashel Bay, at head of Bertraghboy Bay.
169	"	Murvey,	West of Bertraghboy Bay.
170	"	Cocanshalia,	Between Cloggan Head and Letterfrack, in Ballynakill Bay.
171	"	Almattally,	Bertraghboy Bay.
172	"	Whitstone or Carrige,	Bertraghboy Bay.
173	"	Ballykeen,	North-east of Inishmore, or South Arran Island.
174	"	Inishbuckan,	West of Inishbofin.
175	"	Purtha,	Townhead of Moyra, between Roundstone and Carna.
176	Kerry,	Asserail,	North shore of Dingle Bay.
177	"	Cashalaky,	South shore of Dingle Bay.
178	"	Carrigmore,	South side of Valentia Island.
179	"	Ballyvaughan,	Ballyvaughan Bay, south-east of Kerry Head.
180	"	Brandon,	West side of Brandon Bay.
181	"	Ballynakillbegs,	West side of Ballynakillbegs Bay.
182	"	Ballydavid,	East side of Smerwick Harbour.
183	"	Castlebar,	Kennedy River.
184	"	White Strand,	" " east of Castlebar.
185	"	Glenak,	" " north-east of Bannow.
186	"	Bannow,	" " north-east of Glanlough.
187	"	Glanlough,	" " north-east of White Strand.
188	"	Penis,	North shore of Tralee Bay.
189	"	Reenard,	Valentia Harbour, opposite Knightstown.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Station.
190	Kerry,	Dingle,	Entrance of Dingle Harbour.
191	"	Sturwick (Follisheen),	West side of Sturwick Harbour.
192	"	Ballinacraig,	South side of Sturwick Harbour.
193	"	Coomavilla,	Between Brandon Head and Ballydoon Head.
194	Limerick,	Ringmaylan,	River Shannon, 11 miles below Limerick.
195	"	Bough Castle,	River Shannon, 3 miles west of Ringmaylan.
196	"	Glin,	River Shannon.
197	"	Knockreevina,	At Glin, River Shannon.
198	Londonderry,	Portnewart,	3 miles south-west from Portrush.
199	Louth,	Carlingford,	Carlingford Lough.
200	"	Blackrock,	Dundalk Bay.
201	"	Glin's Quay,	North side of Dundalk Bay.
202	"	Claghra Head,	9 miles north-east of Drogheda.
203	"	Drogheda,	North of Dublin, 27 miles.
204	Mayo,	Carnewmore,	South side of Clew Bay.
205	"	Carnewmore,	South side of Westport Bay.
206	"	Belanfin,	Blackrock and Broadhaven Bays.
207	"	Inishtrunk,	Between Clare Island and Inishbofin.
208	"	Killala,	Killala Bay.
209	"	Lackan,	Lackan Bay, to the north-west of Killala Bay.
210	"	Moltrany,	North side of Clew Bay.
211	"	Droagh,	West coast of Achill Island.
212	"	Bannahone,	North side of Clew Bay.
213	"	Bannacurry,	East coast of Achill Island.
214	"	Keel,	West coast of Achill Island.
215	"	Inishlyre,	Westport Bay.
216	"	Doog,	South-west coast of Achill Island.
217	"	Bollinglane,	South coast of Peninsula of Curraun, north-west of Clew Bay.
218	"	Tearaga,	North coast of Peninsula of Curraun.
219	"	Portlady,	Opposite the Stags of Broadhaven.
220	"	Porterlin,	About 4 miles east of Portlady.
221	"	Doogret,	North coast of Achill Island.
222	"	Dooyock,	Between Claggan Head and Doohoon Head.
223	"	Achill Sound Viaduct,	Across the narrowest part of Achill Sound.
224	"	Boulderrig,	Boulderrig Harbour, on north coast of Mayo.
225	"	Polisarnock,	South-east of Downpatrick Head.
226	"	Gobanochra,	On mainland, at south part of Achill Sound.
227	"	Killenduff,	Bannahar Bay, about 3 miles south-west of Downpatrick Head.
228	"	Kilcummin,	Near Kilcummin Head, in Killala Bay.
229	"	Achill Bay,	Between Achill Island and Clew Bay.
230	"	Deercon,	Achill Island, near south entrance of the Sound.
231	"	Claghmore,	South part of Achill Sound.
232	"	Donary Point,	Achill Island, at the narrowest part of the Sound.
233	"	Gobacurry,	On mainland, at narrowest part of Achill Sound.
234	"	Rosdunna,	South-east side of Newport Bay.
235	"	Leacorey,	Between Old Head and Murrick.
236	"	Portavally,	South Island of Inniskillen, west of the Mullet.
237	"	Ilanroe,	Between Inishbaggin, Annagh Island, and the mainland.
238	"	Clare Island,	South-east coast of Clare Island, which lies west of Clew Bay.
239	"	Kill,	South coast of Clare Island.
240	"	Ballytochy,	North coast of Clare Island.
241	"	Tullaghan,	Between Blackrock and Tullaghan Bays.
242	"	Tonaicavally,	North-east coast of Achill Island.
243	"	Inver,	East side of Broadhaven Bay.
244	"	Dooghbeg,	North side of Clew Bay.
245	"	Dooniver,	North-east coast of Achill Island.
246	Sligo,	Pollichoony,	East side of Killala Bay.
247	"	Portavand,	North-west shore of Ballysodare Bay.
248	"	Inishcroona,	East side of Killala Bay.
249	"	Eskeby,	East of Lonsdon Point.
250	"	Anghris,	Near Anghris Head in Sligo Bay.
251	"	Pollichoony,	South-west of Anghris Head.
252	"	Lonsdon,	North-east point of Killala Bay.
253	"	Roscon,	North-west of town of Sligo.
254	"	Inishmurry,	Island south-west of Donegal Bay.
255	Waterford,	Chesapeake,	Waterford Harbour.
256	"	Ardnore,	Ardnore Bay, between Youghal and Dungarvan Harbours.
257	"	Hackett's Dock,	Passage East, Waterford Harbour.
258	"	Ballinagrad,	South shore of Dungarvan Harbour.
259	"	Connigan,	Across Dungarvan Harbour.
260	"	Roostman,	Dunshinnagh Bay, west of Tramore Bay.

No.	County.	Name of Place.	Situation.
261	Waterford,	Tramore,	South of Waterford, 7 miles.
262	Wexford,	Ballyhack,	Waterford Harbour.
263	"	Kilmore,	East of Forlora Point.
264	"	Bonlara,	On Promontory forming south-east boundary of Wexford Harbour.
265	"	Inged Point,	South-east point of Fethard Bay.
266	"	Bannow,	East of Bannow Bay.
267	Wicklow,	Greystones,	South of Bray, about 5 miles.
268	"	Bray,	South of Dublin, about 12 miles.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

Out of the foregoing, acting as members of the Fishery Piers and Harbours Commission, appointed under the Act 46 & 47 Vict., c. 26, we have, after holding public enquiries, recommended the cases in the following list, which shows the amount allocated for each work, and the sources from which the amounts were to be made up.

No.	County.	Name	Estimate	Grant	Loan	Cash Contributions	Total
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Astoria,	Ballyrefin,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0
2	Clara,	Lisnasor,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	4,000 0 0
3	Do.,	Senfold,	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	500 0 0	—	3,400 0 0
4	Do.,	Kilree,	1,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	210 0 0	140 0 0	1,400 0 0
5	Do.,	Carrigrohilly,	13,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	15,000 0 0
6	Co. Wick,	Kilmeadow,	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	—	—	1,200 0 0
7	Do.,	Bellinacorney,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0
8	Do.,	Ross,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	500 0 0	4,000 0 0
9	Do.,	Ulton Hill,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	1,100 0 0	4,000 0 0
10	Do.,	Ballyvaughan,	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
11	Do.,	Carristown Breckhaven,	1,400 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
12	Down,	Malin Head,	10,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	370 0 0	10,000 0 0
13	Do.,	Cullinst,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	4,000 0 0
14	Do.,	Portlough,	4,000 0 0	5,100 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	6,000 0 0
15	Do.,	Portlough,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	170 0 0	2,000 0 0
16	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0
17	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0
18	Do.,	Malinbeg,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	700 0 0	300 0 0	4,000 0 0
19	Do.,	Kilmeadow,	7,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	1,100 0 0	450 0 0	7,000 0 0
20	Do.,	Ballyvaughan,	7,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	1,400 0 0	300 0 0	7,000 0 0
21	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	—	270 0 0	2,270 10 0
22	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,200 0 0	2,700 0 0	—	—	2,700 0 0
23	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
24	Do.,	Malinbeg,	4,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	4,000 0 0
25	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
26	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
27	Do.,	Malinbeg,	710 0 0	710 0 0	—	—	710 0 0
28	Do.,	Malinbeg,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0
29	Do.,	Malinbeg,	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	200 0 0
30	Do.,	Malinbeg,	240 0 0	240 0 0	—	—	240 0 0
31	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	2,250 0 0	—	—	2,250 0 0
32	Do.,	Malinbeg,	240 0 0	240 0 0	—	—	240 0 0
33	Do.,	Malinbeg,	200 0 0	200 0 0	—	—	200 0 0
34	Do.,	Malinbeg,	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	—	700 0 0
35	Do.,	Malinbeg,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0
36	Do.,	Malinbeg,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	—	4,000 0 0
37	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	—	2,000 0 0
38	Do.,	Malinbeg,	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0
39	Do.,	Malinbeg,	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0
40	Do.,	Malinbeg,	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	4,000 0 0
41	Do.,	Malinbeg,	11,250 0 0	11,250 0 0	3,250 0 0	—	15,000 0 0
42	Do.,	Malinbeg,	12,000 0 0	12,750 0 0	4,000 0 0	250 0 0	17,000 0 0
43	Do.,	Malinbeg,	3,000 0 0	2,750 0 0	300 0 0	—	3,000 0 0
44	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,400 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	3,000 0 0
45	Do.,	Malinbeg,	800 0 0	500 0 0	—	—	500 0 0
46	Do.,	Malinbeg,	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—	—	5,000 0 0
47	Do.,	Malinbeg,	400 0 0	400 0 0	—	—	400 0 0
48	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	1,250 0 0
49	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	—	—	1,500 0 0
50	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	—	—	1,250 0 0
51	Do.,	Malinbeg,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	—	6,000 0 0
52	Do.,	Malinbeg,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	—	4,000 0 0
53	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
54	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
55	Do.,	Malinbeg,	2,015 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	2,015 0 0
56	Do.,	Malinbeg,	1,000 0 0	1,010 10 0	174 0 0	15 10 0	1,200 0 0
57	Do.,	Malinbeg,	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	—	—	6,000 0 0
58	Do.,	Malinbeg,	8,000 0 0	6,250 0 0	5,100 0 0	—	8,000 0 0
59	Do.,	Malinbeg,	10,000 0 0	8,250 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total,			207,704 0 0	200,246 0 0	22,484 0 0	1,000 14 6	231,238 14 6

The following is a Return of the Works recommended, with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the Board of Public Works, the amount of the contracts where contractors have been obtained by the Board, and the date for the completion of the Works:—

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	Contract.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	Antrim.	Ballywillan.	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	1st June, 1887.	
2	Clare.	Lisacrum.	6,000 0 0	4,307 0 0	31st Oct., 1886.	
3	Do.	Seafeld.	3,400 0 0	2,835 16 9	1st Oct., 1885.	
4	Do.	Kilkee.	1,400 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
5	Do.	Carrigobolt.	13,500 0 0	12,160 0 0	1st Nov., 1885.	
6	Cork.	Knockisdon.	1,250 0 0	1,184 0 0	1st June, 1885.	Nov., 1885.
7	Do.	Ballynure.	1,000 0 0	831 1 0	2nd Nov., 1885.	March, 1886.
8	Do.	Ross.	6,000 0 0	3,493 17 6	1st Nov., 1885.	
9	Do.	Upton Hall.	6,400 0 0	3,410 14 4	1st Sept., 1886.	
10	Do.	Ballypottin.	20,500 0 0	18,795 0 0	1st June, 1887.	
11	Do.	Charlestown Borehaven.	2,400 0 0	2,390 0 0	1st Aug., 1887.	
12	Donegal.	Malin Head.	10,500 0 0	7,765 14 11	1st Oct., 1886.	
13	Do.	Culladuff.	4,000 0 0	2,345 7 3	1st Nov., 1885.	December, 1885.
14	Do.	Portsalon.	5,400 0 0	5,703 2 6	1st Oct., 1886.	
15	Do.	Portlough.	2,000 0 0	1,719 0 0	1st Dec., 1886.	July, 1885.
16	Do.	Malinmore.	1,800 0 0	991 13 8	1st May, 1886.	May, 1886.
17	Do.	Banbora.	3,500 0 0	2,700 0 0	1st June, 1885.	
18	Down.	Armagh.	4,000 0 0	3,350 0 0	1st Nov., 1885.	
19	Do.	Kilkeel.	7,400 0 0	6,897 17 6	1st Nov., 1886.	
20	Do.	Ballyhalbert.	7,000 0 0	5,393 0 0	1st Oct., 1887.	
21	Dublin.	Longshutney.	3,000 0 0	Plans in progress.	—	
22	Galway.	Cashla.	2,750 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
23	Do.	Crangan.	2,800 0 0	do.	—	
24	Do.	Cloggan.	8,000 0 0	7,478 0 0	1st Oct., 1886.	
25	Do.	Collinsbegue.	2,000 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
26	Do.	Curn.	2,000 0 0	1,375 10 0	1st Oct., 1885.	Now carried on by day's labour.
27	Do.	Moon Island.	710 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
28	Do.	Ard West.	950 0 0	do.	—	
29	Do.	Ganrougha.	300 0 0	do.	—	
30	Do.	Rosnovel.	310 0 0	do.	—	
31	Do.	Banover.	2,850 0 0	do.	—	
32	Do.	Inchkeel.	340 0 0	do.	—	May, 1886.
33	Do.	Beshington.	550 0 0	do.	—	
34	Do.	Kilkeel.	700 0 0	do.	—	
35	Kerry.	Annasaul.	800 0 0	729 0 0	1st June, 1886.	May, 1886.
36	Do.	Brendra.	4,800 0 0	4,338 18 11	1st Oct., 1887.	Now carried on by day's labour.
37	Do.	Ballydavid.	2,000 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
38	Do.	Dunglo.	800 0 0	Land obtained.	Tender called for.	for house.
39	Limerick.	Knockmalina.	19 0 0	—	—	Finished
40	Lisakeady.	Portlough.	4,000 0 0	2,895 16 11	1st Oct., 1886.	
41	Louth.	Carlingford.	15,000 0 0	10,820 0 0	1st Nov., 1886.	
42	Do.	Cloghin Head.	17,000 0 0	14,250 0 0	1st Oct., 1887.	
43	Mayo.	Currowkeena.	3,000 0 0	2,701 8 0	1st Oct., 1885.	Feb., 1886.
44	Do.	Belmalisk East.	3,400 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
45	Do.	Belmalisk West.	500 0 0	do.	—	
46	Do.	Lacka.	5,650 0 0	5,230 0 0	31st Oct., 1886.	
47	Do.	Palmacree.	400 0 0	Day's labour.	—	
48	Do.	Killeshin, Ballycastle.	1,250 0 0	do.	—	
49	Do.	Doerny Park, Achill.	1,500 0 0	Under Ch. Surveyor.	—	
50	Do.	Lanureary.	1,350 0 0	785 18 0	31st Oct., 1885.	Now carried on by day's labour.
51	Sligo.	Inishrone.	6,000 0 0	5,558 0 0	1st Oct., 1885.	
52	Do.	Enniskerry.	6,000 0 0	3,553 0 0	1st Nov., 1885.	
53	Do.	Aughris.	2,000 0 0	1,898 0 0	1st Oct., 1885.	June, 1886.
54	Waterford.	Chesepoint.	3,000 0 0	2,648 19 3	1st Oct., 1885.	
55	Do.	Passage East.	3,315 0 0	3,342 11 1	1st Oct., 1887.	
56	Do.	Ballynagall.	1,300 0 0	1,400 0 0	1st Nov., 1886.	July, 1885.
57	Do.	Bontriland.	4,500 0 0	5,164 5 6	1st Oct., 1885.	May, 1886.
58	Wexford.	Kilnaree.	2,500 0 0	7,450 0 0	1st Sept., 1887.	
59	Wicklow.	Greystones.	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	1st Nov., 1886.	

With respect to Works not completed within the time specified in Contract, the following information has been received from Board of Works

No.	Name.	Present state of Works.	Probable date of completion.	Reason of delay.
2	Ballinacorney.	Two-thirds completed.	Early next Spring.	Failure of Contractor.
3	Ballinacorney.	40 feet sub-siding out of 210 feet.	Do.	Difficulty in foundations at end of Pier.
17	Ballinacorney.	Fully and completely finished, except some rocky excavations.	September, 1887.	Difficulty in excavating rock near E. W.
30	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except what paving and coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
31	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
32	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
33	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
34	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
35	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
36	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
37	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
38	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
39	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
40	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
41	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
42	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
43	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
44	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
45	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
46	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
47	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
48	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
49	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
50	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
51	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
52	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
53	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
54	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
55	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
56	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
57	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
58	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.
59	Ballinacorney.	Finished, except paving coping on foot sub-siding out of ball feet.	Early next Spring.	Do.

In addition to the sums allocated out of this £250,000 for the different counties by way of grants, or grants and loans, a sum of £7,939 14s. 6d. was provided by persons interested, as cash contributions in aid of works, in the following counties, in order to make up the amounts of the estimates for the works:—

County.	Cash Contributions.	Grants.	Loans.	Total Estimates for Works.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare,	140 0 0	19,100 0 0	5,000 0 0	24,240 0 0
Cork,	2,850 0 0	28,100 0 0	2,800 0 0	33,750 0 0
Down,	995 0 0	22,930 0 0	3,275 0 0	27,200 0 0
Dublin,	1,100 0 0	13,800 0 0	3,500 0 0	18,400 0 0
Droghda,	275 4 6	1,899 10 0	—	2,175 14 6
Louth,	250 0 0	24,000 0 0	7,750 0 0	32,000 0 0
Waterford,	1,828 10 0	12,912 10 0	174 0 0	14,915 0 0
Wicklow,	500 0 0	8,500 0 0	1,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total,	7,939 14 6	131,242 0 0	23,569 0 0	162,750 14 6

In the remaining counties there were no cash contributions, and the grants, or grants and loans, made for the works were:—

County.	Grants.	Loans.	Total Estimates
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0
Galway,	22,250 0 0	2,000 0 0	24,250 0 0
Kerry,	7,800 0 0	500 0 0	8,300 0 0
Limerick,	13 0 0	—	13 0 0
Londonderry,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
Mayo,	16,790 0 0	250 0 0	17,040 0 0
Sligo,	12,000 0 0	—	12,000 0 0
Wexford,	6,375 0 0	2,125 0 0	8,500 0 0
Total,	69,224 0 0	5,875 0 0	75,199 0 0

	£ s. d.
Total Estimates for Works recommended,	237,939 14 6
Provided for by Cash Contributions,	7,939 14 6
“ Grants,	202,566 0 0
“ Loans,	28,434 0 0
Amount reserved for Expenses as mentioned above,	20,000 0 0
Total,	257,939 14 6

SUMMARY

Allocation of Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000 for Piers and Harbours, under Act 46 & 47 Vict. cap. 26.

	£ s. d.
Amount recommended by Grants,	202,566 0 0
Amount recommended by Loans,	28,434 0 0
Amount reserved by Board of Works for Expenses,	20,000 0 0
Total Amount of Fund,	£250,000 0 0

THE HERRING FISHERIES.

By the returns which we have received the capture of herrings would appear to have been greater in 1885 than in the year 1884, the number of menae shown as captured being 107,672, whereas in 1884 the number was 103,329.

The prices realised at the different stations will be seen in the returns below.

Previous to 1876, the capture of herrings at Kinsale was so insignificant that returns of the quantity taken were not called for by this department, but since that year they have been regularly supplied.

In 1875 it was observed that towards the close of the mackerel season a few herrings of fine quality were taken in the nets fishing for mackerel. This induced the owners of a few boats to bring over their trains of herring nets on the following year, so as to commence herring fishing towards the end of the mackerel season, when the latter became very low in price, and was not remunerative.

The success of the experiment was so considerable that it led to an increase of herring boats attending the fishing along the southern coast, and it has now become a really substantial fishery.

At first it was confined mainly to vessels attending the fishery from Kinsale, but as will be seen by reference to the following returns it is now prosecuted from various stations—from Baltimore, County Cork, to Dunsmore East, County Waterford—the number of vessels employed in this fishery will be seen by reference to the return below.

It has only very recently been discovered that herrings in great numbers can be taken off Dungarvan Bay. In 1884 the fishing there was confined to a few vessels from Arklow. In 1885 the number of Irish boats increased to 44, and two Scotch. The fishing was so successful that in the ensuing season it is hoped the number will be very much increased, as the attention of the herring fishermen has been drawn to the success experienced in 1884 and 1885.

HERRING FISHERY, 1885.

	Boats employed, and highest number on any one day				Total Captures, No. of Menae.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Mixed.			
Howth, between 1st June and 16th September,	3	180	23	1	2,374	1 12 1	2,811
Arklow, between 19th October and 25th Dec.	—	—	95	—	4,055	0 10 1	3,179
Kinsale, between 15th April and 20th September,	2	241	16	4	37,939	0 7 3	13,821
Greencastle, between 16th June and 10th November,	—	5	22	4	925	1 1 5	992
Arklow, between 1st June and 10th October,	5	60	84	30	7,760	0 19 4	7,439
Omagh and Warrenpoint, between 27th August and 31st December,	—	—	7	4	198	1 0 7	204
Kilkee, between 1st June and 1st November,	4	11	26	5	4,500	1 5 0	5,445
Assandun, between 16th June and 20th October,	5	4	45	—	5,000	0 15 0	4,500
Corrigow, between 2nd November and 14th Dec.,	—	—	17	—	217	0 15 0	163
Balbriggan, between 2nd June and 5th Dec.,	—	3	5	5	103	0 16 7	135
Ballynacorney, between 12th May and 10th Oct.,	—	2	44	—	14,947	0 15 3	11,780
Union Hall, between 22nd April and 19th July,	—	5	6	8	603	0 10 8	510
Cardinowenard, between 5th May and 19th July,	—	25	30	17	7,939	0 17 9	7,107
Baldmore, between 1st May and 4th July,	—	9	5	—	546	0 18 4	518
Dunsmore East, between 1st June and 31st Oct.,	—	—	199	—	16,365	1 0 0	16,365
Scot by Ball from Bandon and Ballysheehan,	—	—	—	—	1,586	1 5 0	2,464
Total,					107,672	0 14 7	78,371

In consequence of allegations that the herring fishing in the waters of the south coast commencing so early in April, seriously affected the mackerel and hake fishing, by destroying large quantities of immature fish, we held public meetings at Kinsale on 10th, and at Baltimore the 13th June last, which were very numerously attended by fish buyers, boat owners, and fishermen.

The result of our inquiries satisfied us that throughout the month of April the herrings captured were of a very inferior quality, and of little value. Even in the months of May they sold for from 4s. to 6s. per menae—a very unremunerative price, but that about the beginning of June the prices realized rose to about £2 per menae.

We were of opinion that the practice of herring fishing so early in the season on the coast was detrimental to the fishery, and we recommended the fishermen not to commence operations in future until the beginning of June. This recommendation was conveyed through the Government to the Scotch Fishery Board, requesting their co-operation. That Board arranged to issue a circular to their officers to bring the facts represented by us before the owners of fishing vessels in their districts who are in the habit of prosecuting the herring fishing on the coast of Ireland.

It is hoped that this will have the desired effect, and that the fishing will not be commenced until after the 1st of June.

Under any circumstances, however, it is open to the fish buyers, by arrangement amongst themselves, to regulate the season, by notifying that they will not buy before a certain date.

It will be seen by referring to the foregoing table that a very considerable capture of herrings took place during the year in Donegal Bay, the fish being of very fine quality.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS FROM COASTGUARD DIVISIONS.

DUBLIN DIVISION.

From Howth to Greystones, both stations inclusive.

According to the Coast Guard returns, there are in this division 164 fishing craft, with 581 men, and 84 boys, as compared with 152 vessels, 556 men, and 85 boys, in 1884.

Trawling, long and hand lines, herring nets and draft nets, are the means of capture. Herring, mackerel, cod, plaice, bass, mullet, sole, turbot, and whiting are taken. Lobsters, in very limited numbers, and crabs, were taken round Ireland's Eye.

The conduct of the fishermen was good.

No part of the division is unguarded.

Cleaning out the harbour at Howth would be of great benefit to the fisheries, and it is anticipated that the works now in course of construction at Greystones at an estimated cost of £10,000 (upon the recommendation of the Piers and Harbours Commission), will prove of great use to vessels fishing off that part of the coast.

Considerable quantities of French and American oysters have been put down on the oyster beds at Sutton and Clontarf.

ARKLOW DIVISION.

From the Branches, County Wicklow, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Arklow, North, to the Sluices, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Cahore Point, County Wexford, South, a length of 54 miles.

No portion of this division unguarded.

The Coastguard Returns show, as employed in the fisheries during 1885, 235 vessels, 1,086 men and 26 boys.

Of the boats, 8 were of the first-class, 165 second, and 62 of the third.

The fish principally taken are herrings, cod, conger, ling, oysters, and trawl fish. Mode of fishing—nets, lines, dredges, and trawls.

The fishermen are reported to have been orderly and well conducted—no conflicts have taken place amongst them.

The Inspecting Commander reports, that the new pier at Wicklow affords good shelter for fishing boats except in N.E. winds—and that at Arklow, the new pier although not completed has "lessened the Bar so that fishing boats can enter at nearly all tides, whereas they had to wait for tide, and be dragged over the bar at times."

WEXFORD DIVISION.

From the Sluices, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Cahore Point, to Bannow Bay, 54 miles.

The Harbour of Wexford, from Rosslare to Raven point, is unguarded, being under the control of the Customs authorities.

In this division there are 146 boats, 527 men, and 5 boys, engaged in sea-fishing. Of these 7 are first-class boats, 134 second, and 5 third.

Solely engaged in fishing, 29 boats, and 97 men; partially 117 boats, 430 men, and 5 boys. Fish generally captured—Herrings, mackerel, cod, hream, conger, gurnard, pollock, lobsters, and crabs.

Mode of fishing—hand lines and draft nets.

The following remarks are by the Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, under date January 2nd, 1886:—

"During the past year the fisheries of this division have not been, I think, as productive as usual, owing to the rather unsettled and leevy weather that has prevailed more or less during the year.

At Morris Castle and Coradree, the boats launch from an open beach within any thing of a breeze, a double and treble line of breakers; therefore, except in perfectly fine weather no fishing is done, and at Coradree certainly the fishing has been poor.

At Rosslare the same cause prevents fishing in any thing but settled weather, and I don't think the mackerel came into South Bay as they did last year.

At Camore the fishery pier has been completed, and I believe does its work well, but it will require time to develop the fishing here as so many boats have been destroyed of late years that there are few left now.—This should be one of the best fishing grounds on the coast as the variety of fish is great; I think that by

degrees the boats will increase at Kilmore, the number of crabs and lobsters taken has been rather less this year, owing to the prevalent fresh breezes. Mackerel were in great plenty from July to September (inclusive), but were taken almost exclusively by hook and line, the long seine nets working but little on account of the surf—the intended addition to the pier and the breakwater should be a great boon to the fishermen and trading vessels as at present the only security to the boats is in a little tidal harbour dry at half tide. Bar of Lough though situated in a good fishing locality can never do much on account of the dangerous entrance which for weeks at a time prevents ingress and egress.

It is a great pity that a fishing harbour cannot be constructed near the Rosslare Harbour Pier—I imagine that pier might be utilized (the shore end of it), and in conjunction with the pier on the north side of it a secure harbour might be formed, when the combination of good fishing grounds, safe refuge in all weathers, and a railway on the spot would probably conduce to a successful and important fishery. One consequence of the lack of protection for boats on this coast, is that the people fish only part of the year, and work where the remainder, so that of boat-side fishermen who pursue their calling all the year there are none."

WATERFORD DIVISION.

From the East-Bank of Bannow Ferry to Ballyvoile Head, north of Dungarvan Harbour.

This division extends along the coast for a distance of 62½ miles, all of which is guarded; but in the estuaries the following portions are unguarded:

From Oyster Point to Wellington Bridge, 5 miles; from Ballyhack to Fisherstown, 8 miles; from Glass House to Rochestown, 7 miles; from Churchpoint to Blackrock, 10 miles; total, 30 miles.

In the division there are 178 boats, 532 men, and 13 boys, employed in the sea fisheries; of these 16 are first class boats, 139 second class, and 23 third class.

Of the above there are solely engaged in fishing, 88 boats, 291 men, and 13 boys; partially so engaged, 90 boats and 241 men.

The fish principally captured are, mackerel, herrings, tumbling, whiting, hream, cod, soles, sprats, turbot, brist, plaice, hake, ling, and oysters. Sprats and mackerel are also taken in the largest quantities.

Mode of fishing.—Hand lines, and a few trawlers.

No conflicts have occurred amongst the fishing population. The conduct of the fishermen has been uniformly reported as good.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

From Ballyvoile Head, near Dungarvan, to Ballycottin; a distance of 56½ miles.

Unguarded:—From Tullacourt Point to Ballyvoile Bridge, two miles; from Nine Head, East, to Corrin River West, six and three quarter miles; from Goat Island to Ferry Point, five miles; from Glanwilliam to Ballyrivane, five miles; total, 18½ miles.

By the Coastguard returns there were 39 boats and 222 men engaged exclusively in sea fishing; and 66 boats, 312 men, and 2 boys partially so engaged.

Of those solely engaged 7 of the boats were first class, 23 of the second, and 10 of the third.

Partially engaged, 1 of the first class, 42 of the second class, and 23 of the third class.

Mode of fishing.—Hand lines and long lines, trammel, drift, and draft nets.

A considerable herring fishery took place in Dungarvan Bay, and there is every prospect of its being further developed in the future, a large number of Ardlow boats and some from Scotland attended the fishery and were fairly successful. It is expected that a large number of boats will attend during the coming season.

The following observations are from the report of the Divisional Officer of Coastguard:—

"*Ballycottin*.—Difficulties in the way of landing the fish during the herring season, owing to the pier being inaccessible to the herring boats excepting at high water so that the boats which are being sent by rail have to be transhipped into small boats for landing. I am given to understand that railway accommodations is often deficient, many boats being left behind.

"*Hellick Head*.—Difficulties in the way of landing at Ballynagard, the pier there being only accessible at about half tide; so that many opportunities of good catches are lost owing to the boats being aground.

"*Ardlow*.—Here also the want of a suitable pier is felt, to enable a large class of boats to be used.

"*Knockadeen*.—The dip recently erected at Knockadeen Head is found useful."

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

From Garryroe, in Ballycottin Bay, West, to Lane's Cottages, Ringabella Point, 5½ miles south of Queenstown East.

Unguarded portion of division.—All the estuary of Cork Harbour, from and including Queenstown, to the City of Cork.

The returns show that 196 boats, 560 men, and 18 boys were engaged in the sea fisheries in 1885, viz.:—8 first class boats, 109 second class, and 79 third class. Of these 78 boats, 247 men, and 12 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 123 boats, 313 men, and 6 boys partially so engaged.

The fishing is by means of trawls, long lines, hand lines, and seines.

No conflicts have occurred amongst the fishermen, who are reported to have been very orderly, sober, and industrious.

The following is from the report of the Divisional Officer of Coastguard :—

"The fisheries on the whole have been better in this Division than for the last two years—there have been good takes of hake and during August there were large shoals of mackerel in the harbour, but the only means of catching them were by rod and line.

Although the fishing last year was better than the two previous ones, all accounts agree in saying that it is not as good as formerly, and the general reason given is the discharge of the mud dredged up in the upper harbour outside.

The pier at Ballycotton is making good progress and will no doubt when finished be of great assistance to the fishermen of that place, by enabling them to employ larger boats, &c."

KINSALE DIVISION.

From Myrtleville Point, 11 miles north-east of Kinsale East, to Galley Head; a distance of 110 miles.

In 1885 there were 218 boats, 998 men, and 56 boys reported to have been engaged in the sea fisheries; of these 47 boats, 232 men, and 40 boys were solely engaged in fishing, and 171 boats, 716 men, and 16 boys as only partially engaged.

The Inspecting Commander of Coastguard reports :—

"That the mackerel fishing for 1885, was not so good as previous years, perhaps owing to the cold weather experienced in spring."

Hake has been taken in large quantities, and the Inspecting Commander of Coastguard reports that the fishery is progressing.

SKIBBERDEN DIVISION.

From Galley Head to Snave Bridge, 21 miles east of Castletown Bere—about 170 miles.

Unguarded about 70 miles.

The returns from Coastguard show that in 1885 there were 396 boats, 1,680 men, and 14 boys employed in sea fisheries; of these, 109 boats, 592 men, and 9 boys, were solely engaged in fishing; and 288 boats, 1,088 men, and 5 boys, partially engaged.

Fish generally taken are cod, Eng. mackerel, hake, pollock, bream, scad, and pilchards.

Modes of fishing—seines, hand and long lines, trawls, drift nets, and trammels.

The following is the Report of the Divisional Officer :—

"The fishing during the past year has been I consider on the whole successful—for while there were not such large quantities of mackerel taken as has been the case in some former years, this deficiency was, in my opinion, amply compensated by the takes of herrings, hake, and sprats. The herring fishing is in this division a new branch of industry, and was, I regret to say, not much availed of by the local first-class boats in consequence of their not having herring trawls as a rule, but this want will, I hope, be non-existent next season, if sufficient monetary assistance can be granted on loan for the purchase of herring trawls. The herrings in the latter end of June and during July were very fine, and in excellent condition, averaging one pound per measure of five hundred. The Scotch boats did almost all this fishing, and as there are plenty of fish and open water there is room for a large increase of boats prosecuting this class of fishing, which I hope will be supplied by the local boats obtaining herring trawls. On one occasion 2000 worth of herrings were purchased in one morning in Castletown Harbour alone. Hake has been very plentiful at times—I heard of several boats on one occasion averaging as much as forty fish per man for the night's fishing, price about 8d. per fish. There is a considerable increase in the traveling industry, several Cork boats, and I am glad to say several boats from Union Hall and Castletown, having been busily at work on the excellent grounds in this neighbourhood. Bayses have been established at several places and in consequence the price of fish has risen considerably. Turbot which used to be 5d. per lb. is now 1s. per lb., brill and sole, for which previously there was no regular tariff, command 8d. per lb.; lobsters fairly plentiful, crabs not valued much and only sold locally, no pilchards that I am aware of; bream, garraed both red and black, and pollock fairly plentiful. I would recommend as much assistance as possible be given to fishermen for the purpose of providing themselves with suitable and good gear for the capture of the vast quantities of fish which frequent this coast. Drumcuss Bay almost always has fish of some sort or description shoaling in it, but from its natural conformation, and from the poverty of the fishermen on its shores, nothing like an adequate capture is made."

No conflicts have occurred amongst the fishermen, who are reported as very orderly.

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge to Snave Bridge, 21 miles east of Castletown Bere, Bantry Bay.

A considerable portion of the coast in this division is unguarded, viz. :—From Bankcove to Snave Bridge; Ardgroon to Kenmare, 26 miles; Ballydonagan to Dursy, 9 miles.

The returns show that in 1885 there were 180 boats, 834 men, and 77 boys, partially engaged in the sea fisheries.

The fish in general frequenting the coast are mackerel, pilchards, herrings, cod, ling, hake, pollock, whiting, &c.

Modes of capture—seines, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines.

Lobsters are captured in fair quantities.

The following remarks are by the Divisional Officer of Coastguard :—

"The great desiderata for the development of the fisheries in this division seem to me to be the question of a suitable pier at Castletown, and some sort of shelter for the boats employed to the north, especially at Ballydonagan—where there is absolutely no protection whatever—and where the largest quantities are captured by the local boats nearly all the year round. Large shoals of great value made their appearance on the coast (a fine index of a good fishing season), the result of which is immediately seen in the capture of hake, some boats catching as much as 600 at once in their trawls. I am glad to be able to report that the haddock, which have practically deserted the coast for the last thirty years, have again made their appearance.

"No conflicts amongst the fishermen, who are reported as being most orderly and quiet."

VALENTIA DIVISION.

From Kenmare Bridge, South, to Inch Point, 14 miles east of Dingle, North.

Length of coast line, 170 miles. Unguarded, 54 miles, viz :—Inch to Rossbeigh, 40 miles; Rossbeigh to Carter's Cove, 9 miles; Bray Head to Reenada Point, including Beginnis Island, 3 miles.

By the Coastguard returns there were 163 boats, 804 men, and 6 boys, engaged in the sea fisheries, viz :—Solely engaged in fishing, 4 boats and 10 men; partially engaged, 159 boats, 794 men, and 6 boys.

The kinds of fish generally captured are—turbot, soles, bream, brill, plaice, gurnard, cod, ling, hake, conner, pollock, scad, mackerel, haddock, pilchards, &c.

The Coastguard report is as follows :—

"The sea fishing off the coast of this division has not been so very good this season—Bollinakelligs being the worst for many years—the fish not coming so close in shore as formerly, and no boats large enough to go out into deep water with safety, and the seines cannot take in deep water. At times the fish were plentiful off the coast, but there were not adequate means for their capture.

"There have been no conflicts amongst the fishermen, who are reported as being very orderly."

DINGLE DIVISION.

From Inch Point, 14 miles east of Dingle, South, to Blennerville, 2 miles south-west of Tralee North; length, 80 miles.

Unguarded, viz :—Tower Clove to Clogher Head, including the Blasket Islands, 8 miles; Brandon Creek to Blennerville Bridge, including Maharee Islands, 40 miles; total, 48 miles.

The returns from the Coastguard for 1885, show there were 171 boats, 573 men, and 11 boys engaged in the sea fisheries, viz :—solely engaged in fishing, 66 boats, 208 men, and 11 boys; partially engaged, 105 boats and 365 men.

Herrings, mackerel, soles, turbot, brill, ling, cod, hake, pollock, bream, whiting, gurnard, abound along this coast.

The Divisional Officer of Coastguard reports as follows :—

1. "The fishing in this division for the past twelve months has been very good. The mackerel last year was not quite so good as in 1884. Trawling very good in Dingle Bay, and outside a few herrings. The fishermen complain very much as to the want of a light at the mouth of the harbour, as they frequently have to lie in the bay all night when coming in late. They also complain of the shallowness of the water in mid-channel, which is caused by a sand bank, which, if removed, and a light fixed at the entrance of the harbour, would be a great boon to the fishermen, and further the fishing interests in the locality.

2nd. "The road leading from Morrogh to Ballydonagan Coastguard Station, where they are about to erect a dip and breakwater, is in a very bad condition—scarcely room enough for a cart to pass to and fro with the fish that is brought from the boats, and as the sea is encroaching, I am certain that in a few more months a cart will not be able to pass—in fact it is not safe at present—a new road is very much required. Should an accident occur on the road there is nothing whatever to keep the occupant and car from falling on the rocks below; by this road fish is brought to the local markets. The money advanced on reproductive loans and the relief now have benefited the men very much.

"No conflicts amongst the fishing population—the fishermen being reported as very orderly.

N.B.—"The Fishery Pier and Harbour Commissioners have recommended an expenditure of £800 to provide a light at the entrance of Dingle Harbour."

BALLYKNIGUE DIVISION.

From Binnerville, county Kerry, to Foynes.

In this division there are 55 boats registered, employing 177 men and 17 boys. They are divided into 1 first-class, employing 7 men, and 7 second-class, employing 13 men, solely engaged; and 8 second-class with 26 men, and 39 third-class with 131 men, only partially engaged in fishing. This shows a decrease of 17 boats in this year. The modes of fishing are nets and lines—no trawlers. Boats and gear are quite unsuitable for this coast, and the people are too poor to provide better. Shoals of mackerel and herring were seen off the coast in spring and harvest about half to one mile off the shore. Mackerel is taken in the largest quantities. Great quantities of herrings also appeared from latter part of August to December in Shannon, but the fishermen were not provided with proper nets.

The oyster beds in Tralee Bay and the Shannon are said to be improving, and more spitting this year than for the last ten years.

The fishermen are orderly and peaceable. No conflicts.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that there is an abundance of fish of all descriptions on this part of the coast as well as in the rivers. Lobsters and pollock innumerable along the rocks and often caught without a boat in the summer season, and a few miles off the land shoals of mackerel and herring of very large size. The people are, however, devoid of capturing them and understand but little about sea fishing or management of boats. A great drawback is the want of piers and landing-places to secure boats in bad weather. None between Barrow and Kilrush. Notwithstanding their primitive mode of fishing they sometimes make good captures, one boat having cleared £20 this year by lobsters alone, and this was only a small boat of 14 feet. A few piers and landing-places would stimulate to get boats and gear. Fenit harbour being now well advanced for the shelter and safety of boats would be likely to be a very good fishing station for all sorts of fishing vessels, being within a reasonable distance of deep sea-fishing grounds for mackerel and herring and having a railway available for conveyance of fish to market.

SEAFIELD DIVISION, COUNTY CLARE.

From Ballymacrinan to Carrigapple Head.

In this division there are 232 boats registered, employing 557 men and 8 boys. They are divided into the following, viz.:—Four second-class with 12 men, and 32 third-class boats with 97 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 186 third-class, with 449 men only partially so. There is an increase in the number of boats registered in this division of 14, and in the number of fishermen of 33.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the fishing this year has been, on the whole, below the average, principally on account of bad weather.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the new fishing pier at Carrigaholt, when completed, will not be able to afford shelter to any vessels of greater draught than 5 feet. Only a few vessels of that draught can find shelter under the lee of the pier during bad weather at low water.

Shoals of mackerel and herring appeared during August and up to December off part of the coast about one mile from the shore.

Oyster fisheries not improving. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts. Some of them complained of the stake nets injuring their fishing.

GALWAY DIVISION.

From Canomallagh Point to Mace Head.

In this division there are registered 535 boats, employing 1,469 men and 93 boys. They are divided into 13 first-class with 52 men, 61 second-class with 189 men, and 127 third-class with 360 men solely engaged in fishing; and 160 second-class with 469 men, and 174 third-class with 399 men only partially so. This shows an increase of 17 vessels or boats and 186 men. The modes of fishing practised are nets, lines, lobster-pots, trawling. The descriptions of fish captured are turbot, brill, sole, plaice, whiting, hake, glasson, cod, ling, herrings, mackerel, &c.

Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared from August to December within half-a-mile of the shore off parts of the coast, and several thousands were taken, but the boats and gear are wholly insufficient. Great complaints are made against the

trawlers for injury to the lines of fishermen on the coast, and serious disputes have arisen on the subject. With this exception there have been no conflicts; the fishermen are reported as peaceable and orderly. Oyster fisheries not improving.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

From Mason Island to Doaghbeg.

In this division there are 652 boats registered, employing 2,465 men and 1 boy. This is an increase of 33 boats and 132 men registered during the year. These are divided into 6 second-class, with 24 men, and 59 third-class with 211 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 221 second-class, with 824 men, and 366 third-class, with 1,406 men, only partially so. The fisheries in this division are much as usual—fish tolerably abundant, but the means of catching them inadequate, and no market for them when taken to encourage many more to follow fishing as a livelihood. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing—no trawlers.

About 9,000 dozen have been taken during the past year. Mackerel appeared in great shoals from August to November off different parts of the coast, but the means of capture were inadequate. The difficulties of getting to market at any reasonable rate prevent the fisheries from being developed. If the railway from Clifden to Galway were completed it would tend to promote the fisheries materially. In many places along this coast the fishermen labour also under all the disadvantages attendant upon the want of proper harbours, in which boats suitable for the fishing could be kept.

The public oyster beds not improving, and only a small quantity of oysters brought to the private beds during the year. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly—no conflicts.

KEELE DIVISION.

From Doaghbeg to Fahy Head in Blacksod Bay.

In this division there are registered 72 boats, employing 253 men and 13 boys. They are divided into 1 second-class, with 2 men, and 71 third-class, with 251 men, only partially engaged in fishing.

The Coast Guard reports that mackerel in considerable abundance appeared off the coast about three miles off the land close in shore in July and August and as many as 217,000 were thus captured—principally at Keem Bay. Herring also appeared but not in such numbers as the mackerel, and about 120,000 were captured. About 45 tons of cod were killed principally between Clare Island and Achilbeg, and about 5,000 ling.

The season proved more successful than 1884; and if the younger portion of the fishing population remained at home a very large capture of fish might be made, even with their curraghs and imperfect gear. Piers or landing-places are much needed at Doagh.

The modes of fishing are nets and lines. The public oyster fisheries have not improved, nor have the private oyster layings been properly cultivated.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly in their conduct.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

From Doona Head to Brandy Point.

In this division there are 143 boats registered, employing 393 men and 53 boys. They are all only partially engaged in fishing. The number has again decreased.

Nets and lines are the modes of fishing principally used. Large shoals of herring and mackerel appeared off parts of the coast from 200 yards to 3 miles off shore from August, and some in July to December. The means of capture were inadequate. The oyster fisheries have not improved.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

The Coastguard officer reports that in his opinion the fisheries are in a backward state owing to the want of capital to procure larger boats and nets, and also that the people do not regard fishing as their chief calling. It seems, he thinks, to be the general opinion that the fish do not frequent this part of the coast in such numbers as formerly.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION.

From Brandy Point to Gap of Bartragh.

In this division there are registered 133 boats, employing 644 men. They are divided into 4 second-class with 24 men, and 129 third-class with 620 men only partially engaged in fishing. The Coast Guard Officer reports that there being no regular fishermen in this division it is impossible to give an accurate idea of the state of the Fisheries. Large shoals of mackerel and herring have been seen off the coast and usually appear in February and August, and a few good takes have been made, but the boats being all small rowing boats the men only venture out in fine weather as there are no harbours for them to run into for shelter if it came on to blow suddenly.

Boat slips are being built at Ballycastle and Polnamuck, near Downpatrick Head, and the pier at Lacken is being lengthened. These will be a great convenience to the fishermen and tend to develop the fisheries. Nets and lines are the modes of fishing practised—no trawlers—but the fishermen cannot afford to buy fishing gear when most wanted and in consequence miss many opportunities. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared off parts of the coast from May to October, from half to two and a half miles off shore, but there were not sufficient means for their capture. The fishermen require larger boats and landing places suitable to the requirements of such and improved modes of fishing. Lobsters are captured in large quantities in parts of the division.

The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

PULLENDEVA DIVISION.

From Ballina Quay to Coney's Island, Sligo.

There are registered in this division 47 boats, employing 203 men and 10 boys. They are divided into 4 second-class with 10 men and 6 third-class with 15 men, solely engaged in fishing; and 37 third class with 198 men only partially so.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that he considers there is plenty of fish along this coast, but the fishermen have not proper gear for their capture, nor the means to provide it.

The modes of fishing are nets and lines, trawling and lobster-pots. Trawling has increased, and there is good trawling ground off parts of the coast. Large shoals of herrings and mackerel appeared from September to middle of December from two to three miles off the shore, but no adequate means for capture. If the fishermen had proper harbours and good gear they could take a far greater quantity of fish. Lobsters were taken in large quantities. Oyster fisheries not improved. The fishermen are peaceable and orderly.

SARCO DIVISION.

From Coney's Island to Donegal.

There are registered in this division 143 boats, employing 573 men and 19 boys. They are divided into 1 first-class with 4 men, 4 second-class with 10 men, and 5 third-class with 25 men solely engaged in fishing; and 13 second-class with 46 men, and 121 third-class with 492 men only partially so.

The Coast Guard Officer reports that the numbers of boats and hands engaged appears to be falling off considerably, chiefly, it is believed, owing to the poverty of all classes. Large quantities of herrings and mackerel appeared in Donegal Bay from August to October. Further seaward the shoals were much smaller, and remained only for a short time; on the whole, the catch was a very fair one. Lobsters have been caught in tolerable quantities. Trawlers are few and only appear to work from July to September. The fishermen have not suitable boats or gear to follow the fishing in deep water, and they are too poor to supply themselves with better. They are peaceable and orderly. No conflicts. The oyster fisheries are not improved.

KILLYBEGS DIVISION.

From Donegal Quay to Lower Ferry (Gweesharn River), Donegal.

There were in 1885, 150 boats, 807 men, and 24 boys, as compared with 177 boats, 845 men, and 17 boys, in 1884.

The modes of capture are nets, long lines, and hand lines.

The Coast Guard officer reports that white fish were very scarce this year, although some trawlers from Liverpool had good fishing in Donegal Bay but on account of the weather had to leave before the season expired. It is stated that these vessels will again visit this part of the coast during the season of 1886, and will employ the local fishermen. It is to be hoped that this may be carried into effect, as it would be of importance to the people, both as giving employment and also instructing them in an improved mode of fishing. It is believed that the erection of the boat-slip and breakwater at Malinmore, at an estimated cost of £1,300 on the recommendation of the Piers and Harbours Commission, will be of considerable benefit to the fishermen of the locality.

The fishermen were orderly and quiet.

GUIDORE DIVISION

From Gweebarn Bar to Oldcastle Point.

There were in 1885, 183 boats, 323 men, and 57 boys, as compared with 121 boats, 458 men, and 44 boys in 1884.

The modes of capture are seine nets, hand lines, and long lines.

The fish chiefly taken off this division are soles, plaice, fluke, glasson, cod, and large quantities of lobsters and crabs.

The fishing industry is not prosecuted with much energy in this division, it is chiefly confined to lobster and crab fishing. The great difficulty of transit to market, sometimes thirty to forty miles, or forty-five miles by car, and the attendant expenses, are such as to give but small returns for the labour, risk, and wear and tear of boats and gear, and gives the men but little encouragement to persevere.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard reports that a pier inside Gola Island on the mainland, where a steamer could call alongside and embark the fish, would be a great benefit to the fisheries, by inducing the employment of a larger class of boats to work the fishing grounds twenty or thirty miles off the coast. These grounds reputed to be well stocked, are not worked at present.

The fishermen on this division were orderly and quiet.

BATHMULES DIVISION.

From Lough Swilly to Bloody Foreland.

There were in this division, in 1885, 228 boats, 596 men, and 30 boys, as compared with 213 boats, 532 men, and 27 boys in 1884.

The modes of capture were hand and long lines.

The principal capture consists of cod, herring, mackerel, haddock, whiting, fluke, turbot, sole, and plaice. There was also a large quantity of lobsters and crabs taken.

Large shoals of herrings were observed off the Sheshaven portion of the Division during January, August, and September, but no adequate means existed for their capture. On the whole 1885 was about an average year, as regards the fisheries off this division.

It is trusted that the pier and quay which is in course of construction at Portsalon, will have the effect of further developing the local fisheries. The works are being carried out in accordance with a recommendation of the Fishery Piers and Harbours Commission, the estimated cost being £6,400, it is expected they will be completed by the latter part of next year.

The conduct of the fishermen was very orderly and quiet.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

From Dunaff to Magilligan Point, County Derry.

There were, in this division, in 1885, 237 boats, and 994 men, as compared with 223 boats, 846 men, and 24 boys, in 1884.

Hand lines and long lines are used.

Turbot, herring, cod, ling, plaice, and pollock were taken, and also large quantities of lobsters and crabs.

Two important harbour works are being constructed within the limits of this division, one, the erection of a quay, and removal of rocks at Malin Head, at an estimated cost of £10,000; the other, the construction of a pier at Culladuff, at an estimated cost of £4,000. Both of these works were undertaken upon the recommendation of the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, and grants from the Sea Fisheries Fund made for the purpose; and it is trusted they will prove of some benefit to the fishermen who follow their precarious calling off this remote part of the coast.

The fishermen in this division were orderly and quiet.

BALLYCASTLE DIVISION.

From Downhill, county Londonderry, to Jenny's Bridge, county Antrim.

In this division, in 1855, there were 82 boats, 207 men, and 13 boys, as compared with 88 boats, 176 men, and 27 boys in 1884.

Hand lines and long lines are the modes of capture.

The usual modes of fishing off the coasts of this division are by means of long and hand lines. Seine nets are used off Ballycastle and Torr occasionally, and small otter trawls are also used in Ballycastle Bay. Trawling, however, is not carried on to a large extent by vessels of any size, but English and Scotch fishing vessels sometimes visit Portrush for a short period in the summer.

The Divisional Officer of Coast Guard also reports that the fishermen appear to have been as energetic as possible of late in their vocation, especially off Ballintrae, where he observed boats outside in very rough weather. The late accident near the Giant's Causeway (in which four men lost their lives), was occasioned by this risk.

The fish taken are cod and ling; the take of soles is small and uncertain. Plaice are taken in moderate quantities—crabs and lobsters continue to be taken in large quantities. Considerable advantage it is expected will be derived by the fishermen by the construction of the pier at Portstewart, and the boat slip at Portrush, which were inquired into by the Fishery Piers and Harbours Commissioners, and for the construction of which grants were recommended to be made out of the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Fund, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Fishermen throughout the division were generally orderly.

CARRICKFERGUS DIVISION.

From Jenny's Bridge to Fort William Park, near Belfast.

There were in this division, in 1855, 50 boats, and 122 men, as compared with 56 boats and 128 men in 1884.

The modes of capture used off the coast of this division are seine nets, draft nets, long lines, and hand lines. There are also a few small trawlers in the Whitehead Guard.

The fish principally captured are soles, brill, plaice, cod, turbot, ray, pollock, and herrings, also conger eels.

The fisheries in this division are unimportant, and the Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard reports that in Belfast Lough the fish are getting scarce, and keep further out to sea. This, he suggests, is caused either by the increased quantity of sewage poured into the lough, or the increased number of steamers passing up and down. The daily discharging of 800 tons of mud from the Belfast Harbour extension works off Whitehead no doubt causes a further diminution.

This officer also states that the loss of the pier at Portamuck, Island Magee, which was carried away by a gale of wind in 1884, is felt by the fishermen there, as landing from boats is much interfered with.

With one of my colleagues, Mr. Brady, I held a meeting at the Court House, Carrickfergus, on the 7th of August, pursuant to public notice, to inquire into the state of the mussel fisheries in Belfast Lough, but from the evidence it appeared that mussel fishing in this immediate locality was of little or no importance. We however, held a further inquiry on the same subject on the next day at the Court House, Hollywood, to which I shall allude in its proper place, viz., Donaghadee Division.

DONAGHADEE DIVISION.

From Kinnegar to Newcastle Quay.

During 1885, 148 boats, 455 men, and 49 boys were employed, as compared with 145 boats, 461 men, and 42 boys in 1884. Hand lines, long lines, drift nets, and seine nets are the modes of capture.

The fish principally captured are cod, pollock, herrings, ling, and a few washerel, mussels are also taken.

The fisheries off this division are of an unimportant character.

As before mentioned, Mr. Brady and I held a meeting at the Court House, Hollywood, county Down, on the 8th of August, pursuant to public notice, to inquire into the state of the mussel fisheries—it being reported to us that they were being exhausted by over dredging. Considerable interest was manifested in the inquiry, and we received an amount of evidence on the subject of the decline which has taken place in this fishery. The Rev. Mr. O'Laverty, B.P., who took a great interest in the question, gave us some very interesting evidence on the point, as did also some of those engaged in

picking mussels, and a shell-fish buyer in Belfast, and it was proved that very large quantities of mussels were exported to Scotland. The weight of evidence went to show that this as well as all kinds of fishing were on the decline in Belfast Lough. We, therefore, considered the subject of so much importance, that we announced our intention of holding a series of inquiries during 1885, to investigate the question; due notice of which we undertook to give to all persons concerned, and to the general public, so as to secure full and sufficient evidence on the point.

The fishermen in this division were reported to be very orderly and quiet.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

From Newcastle Quay to Sheepland Head.

In 1885, 95 boats, 190 men, and 10 boys were employed, as compared with 101 boats, 186 men, and 4 boys, in 1884.

Nets and hand lines are the modes of capture.

The fish principally taken are herring, cod, pollock, mackerel and some lobsters and crabs, but the fisheries off this division cannot be said to be of much importance.

Some large shoals of herring and mackerel appeared off the Kilkeel guard, in month of July, and remained three or four weeks. Shoals of these fish also appeared off the Strangford guard between July and September, but not of any great size.

The fishermen were very orderly and quiet.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

From Sheepland Head to Riverfoot, Kilkeel.

During 1885, 105 boats, 499 men, and 28 boys were employed, as compared with 131 boats, 555 men, and 27 boys, in 1884.

Trawl nets, hand lines, and long lines are the means of capture.

The fish which are captured in largest quantities off this division are herrings, mackerel, haddock, whiting, ling, cod, and conger. Two very important fishing centres are situated in this division, viz., Ardglass and Annalong. At the former of these places a large fleet of fishing vessels of different nationalities assemble each year to carry on the herring fishery. In 1885 these were represented by 5 English, 241 Scotch, 84 Irish, and 4 Manx vessels, the estimated value of the capture being £7,459. The improvement of the harbour (which is a Royal one) by the Board of Public Works it is hoped will be of benefit to the fishermen. At Annalong there were 5 English, 4 Scotch, and 45 Irish vessels engaged at the herring fishery, and the estimated amount realized by the capture was £4,600. It is expected that the improvements to the harbour also at this latter place for which a grant from the Sea Fisheries Fund was recommended by the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, and which was supplemented by contributions from local sources will when completed prove of great advantage to the fishermen frequenting this coast.

The average price realized was considerably less than in 1884, the capture also being much less.

DUNDALK DIVISION.

From Riverfoot, Kilkeel, to Maiden Tower, Drogheda.

During 1885, 219 boats, 788 men, and 44 boys were employed, as compared with 235 boats, 844 men, and 62 boys in 1884.

The modes of capture are nets and long lines.

The principal capture off this division consists of herrings, mackerel, whiting, cod, plaice, sole, and brill.

On the whole, it is considered that the take of fish off the coast of this division has been less than in previous years. The Inspecting Commander of Coastguard reports that the trawlers off the mouth of the Boyne constantly come inside the prohibited limits, and that it seems impossible with the means at the disposal of the Coastguard to prevent it. The men from the Boyne Coastguard Station captured 3 boats in December by going off in small fishing boats; but the fines inflicted were so small that they could have little or no deterrent effect.

It is anticipated that the important harbour works now in course of construction at Clogher Head, Carlingford, and Kilkeel, will be of great advantage in developing the fisheries, not only in their immediate vicinity, but along all this portion of the east coast.

These works have all been undertaken upon the recommendations of the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, who voted a grant out of the Sea Fisheries Fund in each

case, this being supplemented by Grand Jury presentments and local contributions. The works at Curlingford consist of the construction of a pier, boat slip, and excavating a portion of existing harbour, at an estimated cost of £15,000.

At Clogher Head a pier is being erected and excavations carried out, so as to give a fair depth of water at low tide. This, it is anticipated, will do much to encourage the use of a larger class of craft than have hitherto existed off this part of the coast. There are a large number of trawlers which frequent this coast, and it is believed that Clogher Head will become a very important fishing centre as English, Scotch, and Manx vessels frequent this locality as well as the Irish boats. Up to the present, owing to the want of harbour accommodation, trawlers could only work for the summer months, having no place to shelter in broken weather.

At Kilkeel it is proposed to extend the pier and basin and construct two boat slips, at an estimated cost of £7,400. This latter place is of considerable importance as regards the herring fishery, and is largely frequented by Scotch and Irish vessels. The greatest number of boats fishing on any one day in 1885 was 4 English, 11 Scotch, 28 Irish, and 3 Manx. The capture for the season, which extends from 1st of June to 1st of November, was 4,500 mence, valued at £3,625.

The fishermen were orderly and quiet.

MALAHIDE DIVISION.

From Laytown to Baldoyle.

There were in 1885, 66 boats, 277 men, and 19 boys employed, as compared with 69 boats, 336 men, and 21 boys in 1884.

The modes of capture are trawling, herring nets, long lines, and hand lines.

Large quantities of herring and some mackerel were taken off this part of the coast. Turbot, cod, ling, and plaice were also captured, as well as large quantities of lobsters and crabs.

In our capacity of Fishery Piers and Harbour Commissioners we held an inquiry at Lough Shinney Coastguard Station, respecting an application for a grant in aid of the construction of a pier and landing slip at this place. The entire of the small village is inhabited by fishermen, who bear the highest character for industry, courage, and respectability. At present there is no place where they can come alongside in their boats. The lords of the soil, Sir Roger Palmer, bart., and Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton, D.L., expressed their intention of contributing towards the cost of constructing the pier. An old pier existed very many years ago, but has long since been washed away. It is feared, however, that the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners are not sufficient to provide the accommodation sought for, as the undertaking is likely to prove an expensive one; but of its utility and the justness of the claims of people for improved accommodation there can be but one opinion.

The conduct of the fishermen has been very orderly.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT FOR THE COUNTIES OF LEITHRIM, SLAGO, MAYO, GALWAY, CLARE,
LIMERICK, AND PART OF KERRY.

COUNTY LEITHRIM.

No applications were received during the year. The total amount issued for this county for the eleven years ending 31st December, 1885, was only £100.

There are no arrears.

The county has only a very small seaboard, and there is really only one fishing crew in it.

COUNTY SLAGO.

There were forty-three applications received from fifty-four persons for £1,197. Out of this there were twenty-eight loans recommended, amounting to £603. The amount actually issued was £577. Two of the loans, amounting to £25, were cancelled. The loans ranged from £6 to £130, the latter being for oyster cultivation.

By the return received from the Board of Works, the following instalments are stated to be in arrear up to 1st January, 1886:—

				£	s.	d.
In the cases of 4 of the loans made in 1875, amounting to						
" 1 " " 1875, "				9	1	2
" 2 " " 1877, "				3	19	9
" 2 " " 1878, "				23	7	0
" 1 " " 1879, "				14	5	8
" 1 " " 1880, "				1	6	7
" 5 " " 1881, "				2	3	0
" 4 " " 1882, "				18	16	1
" 1 " " 1883, "				11	9	4
" 1 " " 1884, "				1	18	8
" 1 " " 1884, "				1	0	7
Total arrears,				£27	13	8

out of the sum of £4,024 lent, the interest on which amounted to £276 19s. 3d.

These arrears are made up as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
1 instalment due in 1877, amounting to				1	6	6
5 " " 1878, "				8	11	1
5 " " 1879, "				9	12	4
4 " " 1880, "				8	7	11
8 " " 1881, "				12	4	6
3 " " 1882, "				6	5	11
2 " " 1883, "				4	6	0
4 " " 1884, "				5	17	11
16 " " 1885, "				31	1	6
Total, 44 instalments, amounting to				£27	13	8

I have looked into the cases stated to be in arrear, and find that, with but few exceptions, the money could be recovered if proper legal steps were adopted.

The total sum issued in this county for the eleven years ending 31st December, 1885, was £4,024, and the amount repaid according to Board of Works return was £3,927 13s. 9d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity amounted to £1,283 19s. 11d.

COUNTY MAYO.

There were 387 applications received from 485 persons amounting to £3,284 9s. Out of these, 314 loans were recommended to 384 persons to the amount of £2,416 10s. The sum of £2,364 10s. was issued. Four of the loans amounting to £52 were cancelled.

The loans ranged from £5 to £50.

The loans made in this county have proved to have been particularly useful to the poor fishermen, many of whom should have abandoned fishing without them.

By the return received from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

				£	s.	d.
In the cases of 3 loans made in 1875, amounting to					6	5 0
"	8	"	1876,	"	34	12 11
"	4	"	1877,	"	27	0 5
"	5	"	1878,	"	38	0 0
"	7	"	1879,	"	48	2 6
"	12	"	1881,	"	36	10 0
"	31	"	1882,	"	73	18 11
"	7	"	1883,	"	9	17 0
"	3	"	1884,	"	2	4 1
"	2	"	1885,	"	2	2 0
Total arrears,				£268	19	10

out of a sum of £9,267 8s. lent, the interest on which amounted to £523 18s. 6d.

The arrears are made up as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
3 instalments which fell due in 1877, amounting to					4	12 0
12	"	1878,	"	21	0 8	
14	"	1879,	"	25	9 0	
18	"	1880,	"	28	9 4	
24	"	1881,	"	42	0 4	
13	"	1882,	"	21	17 6	
18	"	1883,	"	28	3 5	
28	"	1884,	"	31	19 4	
46	"	1885,	"	69	0 3	
Total, 166 instalments due, amounting to				£268	19	10

Some of the money now due, I fear, will never be recovered. My reasons for saying this were given in former reports. Since the Board appointed a very active delegate to collect instalments and to represent them in a part of this county, the arrears have diminished and I think will not be permitted to increase, and that some of the old ones may be recovered. It is a misfortune that such a person was not appointed long ago.

The total amount issued in this county for the eleven years up to 31st December, 1885, was £9,267 8s. The amount repaid to 31st December, 1885, according to Board of Works return, was £6,243 17s. 9d. The outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity according to the same return amounted to £3,273 4s. 11d.

COUNTY GALWAY.

There were 470 applications received from 673 persons for loans amounting to £7,395 10s. Out of these, 303 loans to 412 people were recommended to the amount of £4,191. The sum of £3,772 has been issued up to the date of this report, 23 of the loans amounting to £419 were cancelled. The loans ranged from £5 to £100.

By the return from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:—

				£	s.	d.
In the cases of 3 loans made in 1875, amounting to					8	19 4
"	6	"	1876,	"	20	3 0
"	7	"	1877,	"	20	5 4
"	18	"	1878,	"	82	14 0
"	17	"	1879,	"	158	12 10
"	28	"	1880,	"	150	5 10
"	15	"	1881,	"	96	5 9
"	10	"	1882,	"	57	3 2
"	8	"	1883,	"	37	9 8
"	11	"	1884,	"	26	2 8
"	2	"	1885,	"	3	18 0
Add balance loan recalled in 1878 and not since paid,					4	17 11
"	"	"	1880	"	26	13 2
"	"	"	1881	"	6	17 8
Total arrears,				£262	8	4

out of a sum of £17,429 17s. lent, the interest on which amounted to £1,105 16s. 2d.

The arrears are made up of the following instalments overdue:—

			£	s.	d.
4 instalments which fell due in 1878, amounting to			14	3	3
18	"	1879, "	29	19	10
38	"	1880, "	58	17	7
45	"	1881, "	59	6	9
79	"	1882, "	113	13	4
74	"	1883, "	206	13	8
71	"	1884, "	96	10	5
85	"	1885, "	144	8	11
Total, 416 instalments, amounting to			£623	19	9

The total amount issued in this county for the eleven years was £17,429 17s. The amount repaid, according to Board of Works return to 31st December, 1885, was £10,474 8s. 8d. The outstanding promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, according to the same return, amounted to £7,400 6s. 5d.

COUNTY LINCOLN.

Two applications were received for £11, both of which were recommended.

The total amount of loans made in this county for the eleven years was £241, out of which there remain unpaid promissory notes, not arrived at maturity, £9 12s. 6d.

There are no arrears.

COUNTY CLARE.

There were 19 applications from 22 persons for loans, amounting to £567, out of which 7 loans to 8 persons, amounting to £114 were recommended. The sum of £102 was issued up to date of this report, and one loan of £12 was cancelled. The loans ranged from £6 to £30.

In a great many instances the fishermen in this county have been enabled, by these loans, to make considerable profits, and, without them, they should have abandoned fishing.

By the return received from the Board of Works the following instalments appear to be in arrears:

			£	s.	d.
In the case of 1 loan made in 1875, amounting to			3	3	0
" 5 " " 1876, "			15	4	11
" 5 " " 1877, "			15	6	7
" 3 " " 1878, "			3	10	0
" 2 " " 1880, "			1	12	2
" 11 " " 1881, "			25	4	6
" 10 " " 1882, "			18	13	11
" 7 " " 1883, "			13	18	7
" 2 " " 1884, "			2	1	5
" 1 " " 1885, "			1	11	11
Add loan repaid in 1877 and not since paid,			16	5	6
Total arrears,			£114	12	6

Out of £4,000 18s. loans issued, the interest on which, up to 31st December, 1885, amounted to £234 17s. 10d.

The arrears are made up of the following:—

			£	s.	d.
4 instalments that fell due in 1878 amounting to			4	16	11
9 " " " 1879 " "			12	7	0
11 " " " 1880 " "			15	4	1
5 " " " 1881 " "			5	18	6
5 " " " 1883 " "			5	12	8
5 " " " 1884 " "			5	3	7
34 " " " 1885 " "			51	11	3
Total, 73 instalments, amounting to			£100	7	0

Very little of the amount stated to be due cannot be recovered if active steps taken to compel defaulters to pay. There is no reason for allowing the arrears in this county to be what they are.

The total amount of loans in this county for the eleven years was £4,000 18s., and the amount repaid, according to Board of Works return up to 31st December, 1885, was £3,594 14s. 2d. The outstanding promissory notes, according to the same return, not arrived at maturity, amounted to £526 2s. 2d.

COUNTY KERRY.

From that part of the county of Kerry situated in my district there were eight applications received for £772, out of which loans were recommended and issued amounting to £371 10s. One loan of £300 being for oyster cultivation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This Act has now been in operation for eleven years, and the following is a general summary up to 31st December, 1885, in the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Limerick, being my district, compiled from Board of Works Return to Parliament, 22nd January, 1886:—

COUNTY.	Amount. Loans.	Interest received.	Total.	Repaid.	Not repaid at maturity.	Arrears.	Amount of Interest over Arrears.
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	8 10 10	108 10 10	50 0 0	15 0 10	—	8 10 10
Sligo, . . .	4,391 0 0	210 10 0	4,601 10 0	5,607 10 0	1,266 10 11	87 10 0	130 0 7
Mayo, . . .	5,107 0 0	300 10 0	5,407 0 0	6,813 10 0	3,919 0 11	300 10 10	504 10 0
Galway, . . .	17,409 17 0	1,105 10 0	18,514 17 0	10,474 0 0	1,400 0 0	670 0 0	440 17 0
Clare, . . .	6,900 10 0	390 17 10	7,290 17 10	5,504 14 0	300 0 0	100 10 0	100 0 0
Limerick, . .	901 0 0	17 0 0	918 0 0	264 10 10	0 12 0	—	17 0 0
Total, . . .	35,808 0 0	2,147 10 11	37,955 10 11	21,560 10 0	12,011 10 0	1,170 10 0	1,810 10 0

Even assuming the arrear list to be accurate, and all arrears to be *bad debts*, the amount of interest on loans exceeds the arrears in these counties by a sum of £1,083 16s. 8d., and in the whole of the eight counties to which this fund is applicable by a sum of £2,117 12s. 8d., so that after eleven years' time the general fund has considerably increased.

The total loans for the eleven years to 31st December, 1885, amounted to . . .	£	s.	d.
The promissory notes given for these loans amounted to . . .	68,743	7	9
The excess between loans and notes, which represents interest, is . . .	72,721	9	11
The repayments have been . . .	3,978	2	2
The outstanding notes not yet arrived at maturity amount to . . .	51,453	2	7
The amount overdue . . .	19,407	17	10
The amount overdue . . .	1,860	9	6
The amount of interest exceeds the amount overdue by . . .	2,117	12	8

In former reports I referred to the general question of arrears of instalments.

I have but to add that there are now two separate funds, "The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund" and "The Sea Coast Fund," requiring distinct and separate forms, books, and accounts, entailing on this department, already overworked, extra labour and expense, which by their amalgamation could be avoided. With this amalgamation a large sum of money available for counties, from which few applications emanate, might be set free, and made useful for supplying the wants of other counties not sufficiently provided for. There is no valid reason why both funds should not now be made one common fund applicable to the whole coast.

I cannot conclude my report without expressing my best thanks to the officers and men of the coastguard service in particular, from whom I have invariably received the most cordial and active co-operation in administering this fund, and without whose valuable assistance difficulties of no ordinary character would have arisen.

THOMAS F. BRADY.

REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF CORK, AND THAT PART OF THE COUNTY OF KERRY
SITUATED BETWEEN BRANDON HEAD AND DUNKEY ISLAND.

COUNTY CORK.

Forty-three applications were received during 1885 for loans from 67 persons for a total amount of £1,368 10s. Twenty-three of these were recommended for 41 persons for loans amounting to £616 10s. The remainder for various reasons were necessarily declined.

Since the Fund was made available for fishery loans, in 1874, loans to fishermen in the County of Cork have been made to the amount of £14,364 up to 31st December, 1885.

The repayments of instalments due up to the present have been very satisfactory, total in arrears from the county being only £195 0s. 6d., a considerable portion of which may be recovered.

COUNTY KERRY.

Seventy-six applications were received from 102 persons for a total sum of £1,038 5s. Fifty of these were recommended for sixty-six persons for a gross sum of £616 5s. The total amount advanced to fishermen since 1874 is £19,316 4s. 9d., and the instalments in arrear up to 31st December, amounted to £692 11s. 10d., the greater portion of which may be recovered.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

Eleven applications were received for loans amounting in the aggregate to £988 from 19 applicants. Seven loans were recommended for 10 applicants for a total sum of £463 0s. 6d. The remaining applications could not be recommended.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

Eight applications from thirteen persons were received for advances amounting to £145 1s. 5d.; seven of these from 12 persons were recommended for a total sum of £117. In the remaining case the application could not be recommended.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

Two applications were received from two applicants, one for a loan of £850, the other for £15. The former had to be refused—and the £15 was recommended.

COUNTY CORK.

Fourteen applications were sent in from 21 persons for £2,081. Ten of these from 17 persons were recommended for £1,134, the remainder were refused.

The amount of money available from the Reproductive Loan Fund being insufficient to meet the demands upon it, has been supplemented by £1,134 from the Sea Fishery Fund.

There being reason to believe that the money has, in the great majority of cases, been properly applied—indeed I may say that I am nearly certain it has been—as in most cases, the loans recommended have been paid to the parties supplying the boats or gear direct on satisfactory proof being previously given of the different articles having been supplied—and not to the borrowers themselves.

JOS. HAYES.

MR. HORNSBY'S REPORT.

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

During the year 1885, there were 8 applications for loans received from 10 persons, amounting to £292. Four of these to 5 persons were recommended for a total sum of £147.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

In this county there were 131 applications from 173 persons, amounting to £2,302 7s., out of which 75 loans to 90 persons to the amount of £995 16s. were recommended.

COUNTY DOW.

Four applications received, amounting to £160, of which 3 to the amount of £132 were recommended.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

Four applications amounting to £1,670 were received during the year, all of which were recommended for the full amount applied for.

COUNTY LOUTH.

Four applications received for the sum of £46, three of which, amounting to £36, were recommended.

From the other counties in my Division, viz., Meath and Londonderry, no applications were received during the year.

The loans granted in the above cases ranged from £5 to £500, and were in most instances paid to the persons supplying the boats and gear, and in this way the due application of the money for fishing purposes was secured.

ALAN HORNSBY.

SALMON FISHERIES.

MR. HORNSBY'S REPORT.

DIVISION extends from WICKLOW HEAD to MULLAGHMORE, Co. Sligo, embracing in whole or part the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Meath, Westmeath, Louth, Cavan, Longford, Monaghan, Down, Armagh, Antrim, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donagall, Leitrim, and Sligo, and including the eight Districts of Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Ballycastle, Coleraine, Londonderry, Letterkenny, and Ballyshannon.

All bye-laws and orders relating to close season, definitions, &c., will be found in the appendices, pages 67 to 76.

No. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT.

Extends from Wicklow Head to Skerries, county Dublin.

The number of engines in this district remains about the same. An increase has taken place in licences for salmon rods, there being 125 taken out in 1885, as against 116 in 1884. The number of draft net licences has decreased by three; pole nets, one.

The receipts were less by a few pounds. But the Board have to their credit in bank a sum of £335 7s. 1d. exclusive of their revenue for 1885.

The average weight of salmon was 10 lbs.; poake, 7 lbs.

The take of salmon was less productive than in 1884, although large numbers of fish were observed in the Liffey in July.

The quantity of breeding fish was greater than the preceding year, and no signs of disease were observed. The highest price realized was 2s., and the lowest 10d.

Migrations of smolts occurred in May and June, but no smolts were observed in the rivers so late as September and October.

Grilse were first taken in June, the greatest capture being about middle of July, and in June and July salmon were captured with the grilse, and were somewhat lighter and of a reddish colour.

The greatest quantities of salmon were captured in April and May, and the capture of grilse was about seven for one salmon.

The chief runs of salmon occurred in August, and of grilse in July.

Spent fish were not destroyed in February and March, and no full fish in October.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers.

£12 was expended in protection during close time 1884-5. £37 in open season 1885.

£40 of this was in the upper or freshwater division, and £5 in the tidal or lower division. £335 7s. 1d. was handed over to the new Board, October, 1885.

Six water bailiffs employed by the Conservators—three for the whole year, and three for one to four months—six by private individuals.

Eight persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Fishery Laws, and convictions obtained in all cases but one (a case in the Bray river.) Offences against the Fishery Laws have, however, diminished, owing to the vigilance of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the water bailiffs employed by the Board.

No. 13, or BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

Extends from Rossan Point, county Donegal, to Tullaghmore, county Sligo.

There has been a slight increase in the numbers of licences taken out in this district, which are now 140 rod licences, ten cross lines, thirty-three draft net licences, four pole nets, one stake weir, thirty-two gape, eyes or baskets. The revenue, including £21 1s. 3d. for sale of forfeited engines, and interest; £213 14s. 3d. subscriptions, and balances in bank and hands of clerk amounts to £1,073 6s. 7d.

Rod fishings remain the same in value.

Grilse were first taken in the middle of May, but in June the largest capture took place. During the first run of grilse, salmon ran also, and as a rule, were larger than those captured at other periods.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in May, and the proportion of the grilse captured to the salmon was about ten to one.

Male and female salmon captured in about equal numbers, and the chief runs occurred in May; those of grilse in June.

No signs of disease were observable.

Angling for trout is prohibited during descent of fry to the sea.

The amount expended in protection was £555 14s.; money handed over to new Board, £458 15s. 3d.; £104 11s. 8d. in bank, and £34 3s. 7d. in hands of clerk.

Not nearly so many spent fish were destroyed in February and March as formerly, or so many full fish in October.

There were no cases of poisoning rivers.

The actual revenue, £515, was about the same as the previous year.

The average weight of salmon was about 12 lbs.

The highest price was 1s. 10d. per lb.; lowest, 9d.

The capture was much more productive and the quantity of breeding fish was much greater than in the preceding year.

Offences against Fishery Laws diminished. 231 bailiffs were employed by the Board.

There were twenty-three prosecutions by the water bailiffs, and six by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

No. 14, or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

Extends from Malin Head to Rossan Point, county Donegal.

The number of engines for which licences were issued in this district was slightly greater than in 1884, there being ninety-six rod licences, eleven draft nets, eighteen drift nets, three bag nets, seven gap-eye or baskets, three boxes, twenty-six loop nets. Total receipts, £272 10s., as against £249 in 1884.

The average weight of salmon about 10 lbs., and of peals about 6 lbs.—the weight remains much the same as in 1884.

The highest price given was 2s., and the lowest, 6d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was greater than in 1884. Fish especially observed to be more numerous from end of May to end of June.

Rod fishings have increased about thirty-five per cent., of which the rentals amounted to about £80.

There was a good supply of breeding fish in 1885, being about the same as in 1884, and no signs of salmon disease observed.

Not many spent fish destroyed in February or March, but a few in October.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, there being thirty prosecutions instituted by the Board of Conservators, thirteen of which were proved by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and three prosecutions were conducted by that force.

Four water bailiffs were employed by Conservators during the entire year.

£324 was handed over to the new Board by the outgoing Board in 1885.

One hundred and six bailiffs are employed by individuals during the close time, and seventy-eight during the open season, at from £1 10s. to £10 per man per annum.

Bailiffs are employed by the Marquis Conyngham, Earl of Leitrim, Lord Cloncurry, Sir A. Stewart, Bart., Colonel Tredennick, Messrs. W. Olpherts, Richardson, Stewart, Herdman, Lingard, and Captain Stewart.

In consequence of applications received, we held two inquiries. 1.—To inquire into the subject of changing the season for salmon and trout in the Ownes and Owentocker Rivers. 2.—To consider the desirability of changing the close time for salmon and trout in Trawbreaga Bay. After hearing the evidence tendered to us, we decided upon changing those seasons as requested, making the close season for the Ownes and Owentocker Rivers to commence on 1st September and end on 31st May, and that for Trawbreaga Bay to commence on 1st October and end on 30th June.

The Conservators suggested that the law be amended so as to authorize the seizure of and forfeiture of unlicensed nets when found in possession of persons or concealed in houses near rivers or lakes.

No. 15, LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Extends from Downhill boundary, county Derry, to Malin Head, county Donegal.

The number of licensed engines in this district varies but little from that in 1884. A slight increase in salmon rods, being 101, as against 93 in 1884; a decrease in cross lines, being 6, as against 11; a decrease of 2 drift nets, being 55, as against 57; also, a decrease of 1 stake net and 1 pole net.

Amount received for licence duty, £534; for fines, £18 2s. 4d.; poor rate valuation,

£95; subscriptions from lessees of the Hon. the Irish Society's Fishery in Lough and River Foyle, £620. Total revenue, £1,458 19s. 8d.

The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs.; of peale, 6 lbs., and the highest price given was 1s. 6d.; the lowest, 2d.

The take of salmon and grilse was more productive in 1885 than in 1884, although the quantity of breeding fish was about the same.

Grilse were first taken end of May; the largest quantity was observed in July, and salmon were taken with the grilse in July and August. Those salmon were rather lighter than in June, the largest quantities of salmon taken in July and August, and no signs of disease observed in the district.

Angling for trout was not prohibited by any proprietor during the descent of fry; considerable numbers were caught.

Large numbers of spent fish were formerly destroyed in February and March, but not since the change of close time. A number of full fish are taken by anglers in October.

No cases of poisoning rivers have been detected in the district.

Offences against the fishery laws have increased, there being 41 prosecutions instituted by the Royal Irish Constabulary, and 10 by the Board of Conservators.

During close season, 1884-5, £950 was expended in protection; during open season 1885, £310 was expended, of this £1,020 was expended in the upper or freshwater division; £140 in the tidal and lower divisions.

The amount handed over to the new Board in 1885 was £111 10s. 2d. The whole of this amount was in bank.

About forty bailiffs were employed in the district by private individuals (lessees of the Hon. the Irish Society) and 240 by the Board of Conservators, majority of whom were for six months and some for whole year.

Wages varied from £3 to £21, according to the time employed.

No proprietors in upper waters contribute funds towards protection.

NO. 15th, OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

Extends from Portrush, county Antrim, to Downhill boundary, county of Londonderry.

There was an increase in the number of licences taken out in this district, there being 122 single rod licences, as against 106 in 1884; 163 draft nets, as against 126 in 1884; 138 trammel nets, as against 102 in 1884; 86 coghills, as against 55 in 1884; 9 drift nets, as against 3 in 1884. There was a decrease of 1 box, there being 5 in 1884.

The revenue of the district consisted of £1,091 licence duty; £28 14s. 6d. proportion of fines; £2 16s. 6d. sale of forfeited engines; £202 rate on poor law valuation; making a total of £1,591 5s. 10d.

The largest salmon taken was 38 lbs. The highest price realized was 2s. per lb.; the lowest, 6d.; and the capture was fully one half more than in 1884. The first salmon was taken on 20th March.

The quantity of breeding fish was believed to be much the same as in 1884.

Grilse were first taken during the first week of May. The greatest quantity being observed from about the 23rd of June to the 30th July, and salmon were taken with the grilse in the latter end of June and in July, and these salmon were on an average larger than those at other periods.

The greatest quantities of salmon were taken in May, and the chief runs occurred in May, June, and July.

No signs of disease have been observed.

Angling for trout is not prohibited during descent of salmon fry to the sea, but scarcely any destruction of fry takes place.

There were not many spent fish caught in months of July and February, but a good many full fish were taken in October.

A good deal of injury is done by flax water being allowed to flow into the rivers, and the magistrates are most unwilling to convict in cases where the Conservators prosecute, the result being the board spend large sums in prosecutions, and very often with little or no result.

There was also a case of poisoning by deleterious matter being permitted to flow from a soap factory.

Offences against the fishery laws have remained much the same, there having been about 52 prosecutions instituted by the Conservators and 4 by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

The number of water-bailiffs employed by the Board is 58 (and 7 inspectors); one at £5 and one at £6, and the remaining 56 at from £3 to £20 per annum.

The amount expended by the Board in protection during half-year from 1st October, 1884, to 1st April, 1885, was £491 3s., and during that from 1st April, 1885, to 1st October, 1885, £493 0s. 9d. The whole of these amounts with the exception of about £50 in each half-year were expended on the upper or freshwater division of the district.

After paying all salaries and accounts for the two half years there was a balance in bank in October, 1885, of £286 2s. 11d.; in hands of clerk, £11 6s. 2d. Total, £297 8s. 1d.

About 12 private water bailiffs are employed in the district, 6 of whom are employed by the Foyle and Bann Fishery Company at from £5 to £13 for the close time (three months).

Others are employed by Sir J. Harland, Bart., Fishing Club at Blackwater, and Bann Fishery Club.

NO. 16th. BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

Extends from Donaghadee, county Down, to Portrush, county Antrim.

There was a slight falling off in the number of licensed engines fished in this district in 1885. Being 19 rods, 13 trammel nets, 14 bag nets, 1 coghill, as against 22 rods, 13 trammel nets, 14 bag nets, and 1 coghill in 1884.

The revenue of the district was £195 10s. licence duty, 13s. 1d. fines, and £29 subscriptions. Total, £225 3s. 1d.

The highest price given for salmon was 2s. 4d., and the lowest, 6d. There was an average supply of breeding fish, and the take was about the same as in 1884.

Grilse were taken in April and May in largest quantities.

No appreciable signs of disease have been observed.

More or less destruction of salmon fry takes place by trout fishing during the descent to the sea, but spent fish were not destroyed.

No cases of poisoning have been reported. Some cases of flax water pollution have been noticed.

No prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, and none by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

£331 7s. was expended by the Conservators on protection, nearly all being upon the upper waters.

Seven permanent bailiffs were paid by the Board, and 15 temporary, but no private water bailiffs were employed, and no upper water proprietors contribute towards protection.

NO. 17th. DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Extends from Clogher Head, county Louth, to Donaghadee, county Down.

There was a decrease in the number of licences issued for single rods, 94 being taken out, and 103 in 1884; a decrease in the number of draft net licences by 3; an increase in the number of licences for gags, eyas, or baskets, being 35, as against 13 in 1884; bag net and stake weir licences remain unaltered.

The revenue of the district was—licence duty, £263; fines received, £23 0s. 9d.; sale of forfeited engines, 4s.; rates on poor law valuation, £18 10s. Total, £304 14s. 9d.

The average weight of salmon was 14 lbs., and of peals, 5 lbs.; and the highest price realized was 2s. per lb., the lowest, 6d.

The take of salmon throughout the district was somewhat less than in 1884; this may be attributed to the dry season and few spates, but the quantity of breeding fish observed was greater.

Rod fishings have not increased in value; one is let at £4 4s. per annum, and another at £17 per annum.

Only one migration of smolts to the sea was observed during the season.

Grilse were first taken in June and the largest capture took place in August, and salmon were taken with the grilse in July. These salmon were on an average lighter than at other periods; but it is difficult to say when the greatest quantities were captured, probably April or May.

No signs of disease have been observed.

Little or no destruction of fry takes place during its descent to the sea by trout fishers.

Not many spent fish destroyed in the months of February or March.

There have been a few cases of flax water being permitted to flow into rivers, and in the Rostrevor river dye stuff from mills was allowed to escape.

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished.

Thirty-one prosecutions were instituted by the Conservators, ten by the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and twelve by private individuals.

The highest number of water-bailiffs employed during the year is 14; the lowest, 9; they are paid £1 5s. a month when employed.

During the close season, 1884-5, £80 was expended in protection, and during the open season, 1885, £147 10s.

Of this £26 5s. was in 1884 spent on upper water, and £22 10s. in 1885. In tidal waters £55 was expended.

Eight water bailiffs were employed by private individuals, and water keepers were also employed by Lord Rathdonnell, John Woolsey, William D. Filgate, Esqrs., the Earl of Kilmorey, Arthur Macan, and M. O'Reilly Donoe, Esqrs.

NO. 17¹. DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

Extends from Skerries, county Dublin, to Clogher Head, county Louth.

There was an increase in the number of engines licensed in this district in 1885, there being 144 salmon rods, 7 cross lines, 3 snap-nets, 134 draft nets, 6 boxes or cribs, and 61 gags or eyes.

The revenue was composed of—Licence duty, £685 10s.; amount of fines, £5 18s. 8d.; amount realized by sale of forfeited engines, 13s. Total, £693 1s. 8d.

The average weight of salmon was 14 lbs., and of poala, 5 lbs., and the highest price given for salmon was 2s. 6d. and the lowest, 5d. per lb.

The take of salmon and grilse was, on the whole, better than in 1884, and the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers within the district was about the same.

Three migrations of smolts to the sea were observed—one in May, one in June, and one in July.

Smolts were not observed migrating so late as September and October.

Grilse were first captured early in June, but the greatest quantity was taken in July.

Some large salmon were taken with grilse in beginning of August, but they are not so heavy as the spring fish.

The greatest quantity of salmon were taken in April, and it is believed there were more salmon than grilse captured.

The number of female fish captured exceed the number of male, and little or no disease has been observed in the district.

Trout fishing is not prevented during the descent of the fry to the sea, and no doubt some are taken, but no spent fish were destroyed by anglers in February or March, and no fall fish to any extent were taken in October.

There have been no cases of poisoning any of the rivers in this district.

Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, there having been only four or five cases of breaches of the law throughout the whole district in the past year.

No funds were contributed through the Board of Conservators for the purposes of protection, and the Clerk reports his Board have no knowledge of the number of water bailiffs employed by private individuals.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The capture in the tidal waters of the Northern portion of my Division was larger than it has been for a number of years.

ALAN HORNSBY.

MR. BRADY'S REPORT

ON DIVISION OF IRELAND extending from DUNMORE HEAD, in the county of Kerry, to MULLAGHMORE, in the county of Sligo, embracing in the whole or part the counties of Kerry, Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, King's, Queen's, Galway, Longford, Westmeath, Roscommon, Leitrim, Mayo, Cavan, and Sligo.

NO. 8, or LIMERICK DISTRICT,

Extends from Dunmore Head, in the County of Kerry, to Hag's Head, in the county of Clare, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the sea coast between those points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in this district are—For tidal and fresh waters:

* Between 31st July and 12th February, save river Coshin and Tributaries, and save Maigue River, and save between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points.

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"For Cachen down to its mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. For Maigue River, between 16th July and 1st February, between Dunsore Head and Kerry Head, and all rivers flowing into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st April; between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and all rivers running into the sea between those points, between 15th September and 1st May."

For angling with single rods and lines:—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, save Shannon, Feale, Geale, Cachen, and Mulkear or Melick rivers, and their Tributaries; and save all rivers running into the sea between Loop Head and Hag's Head, and between Dunsore Head and Kerry Head. For Feale, Geale, Cachen and Tributaries, between 31st October and 15th March. For Shannon and Mulkear or Melick and its Tributaries, between 31st October and 1st February; between Loop Head and Hag's Head, between 30th September and 1st March, and between Dunsore Head and Kerry Head, between 30th September and 1st April."

By-laws.

The by-laws in force in the district are as follows:—

IN RIVER SHANNON:

"Prohibiting net fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Wellesley-bridge and the Railway bridge, between 1st June and 12th February.

"Prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as may be the first day of the close season, and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of draft nets, or any other net or nets used as a draft net, having a foot-rope and leads or weights affixed thereto, within the following limits, viz.:—In that part of the River Shannon situate between the Fishing weir known as the Lex Weir, and a line drawn due north and south across the said River Shannon at the western extremity of Grange Island.

"Prohibiting draft nets for the capture of fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall of Tormoharry, on the River Shannon.

"Prohibiting having nets for capture of salmon or trout on board any cot or cunragh between mouth of Shannon and Wellesley-bridge, in the city of Limerick, or in tidal parts of any rivers flowing into the said River Shannon between said points, between the hours of nine o'clock on Saturday morning and three o'clock on Monday morning; or between Wellesley-bridge and the Navigation Weir at Killaloe, in the county of Clare, between eight o'clock on Saturday morning and four o'clock on Monday morning.

"Prohibiting the shooting of fish in that part of River Shannon between Portunna-bridge, and Shannon-bridge."

IN RIVER SHANNON AND CLONDERLAW BAY:—

"Regulating the use of drift nets as follows:—

"FIRST.—That no drift nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Anglish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildyart in the county of Clare.

"SECOND.—That no drift nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"THIRD.—That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way or be allowed to drift within 150 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clonderlaw Bay.

"FOURTH.—That no drift nets below, or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Anglish Point, in the county of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the county of Clare, shall be used within the line of low-water mark of ordinary spring tides.

"FIFTH.—That no drift nets shall be used in Clonderlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Lackmalack in the county of Clare.

"That no drift nets shall be used in the Rivers Maigue or Askeaton."

IN LOUGH REE:—

"Permitting the use of nets, having a mesh of five inches in the round, measured when the net is wet."

IN RIVER FERGUS:—

"Prohibiting the fishing for salmon or trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of twenty yards from the weir wall at Ennis.

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets in the tidal parts of River."

IN RIVER MAIGUE:—

"Prohibiting the use of draft nets between a line drawn across said river at the southern boundary of the townland of Ballycassidy to the opposite shore on the townland of Clonanna and the old bridge of Adara.

"Prohibiting use of all nets, except landing nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Railway bridge below Adara.

"Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

"Prohibiting the shooting of fish."

IN LOUGH DEEG:—

"Permitting the use of nets not exceeding twelve yards in length, with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of fish other than salmon and trout.

"Prohibiting the use of nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of fish other than eels, between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning."

IN RIVER DEEL OF ASKEATON :—

" Prohibiting the use of drift nets.

" Prohibiting the use of all nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in that part of the river situate between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined."

IN RIVER MULCAIRE :—

" Prohibiting fishing for salmon or trout within fifty yards below Mill Weir at Ballytough."

The principal rivers in the Limerick District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout, are as follows :—

River.	Tidal Seating.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling, Single Rod and Line.
Cobhan, . . .	1st June to 31st August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	16th March to 31st Oct., inclusive.
Clebane, . . .	1st April to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st April to 30th Sept., do., .
Deel or Askeaton, . . .	Not allowed.	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do., .
Doonbeg, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., inclusive, .	do., .	1st March to 30th Sept., do., .
Ennistimon, or Lahinch, . . .	Do., . do., .	do., .	Do., . do., .
Fergas, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do., .
Maigue, . . .	1st Feb. to 16th July, do., .	do., .	1st February to 30th Sept., do., .
Shannon, . . .	12th Feb. to 31st July, do., .	do., .	1st February to 31st Oct., do., .
Mulshine, . . .	Do., . do., .	do., .	Do., . do., .

Report.

The state of the fisheries in the district is reported as prosperous. The take of fish was more productive than in the preceding year. The quantity of breeding fish observed was greater. Numbers of very large fish in 1885—the average weight of the salmon was 16 lbs.; that of grilse 6 lbs. Angling is carried on during the descent of salmon fry; but it is not considered that much destruction of fry takes place, nor are many spent fish destroyed; but it is thought that a large number of full or breeding fish are taken during the month of October.

There has been reported only one case of poisoning, which occurred on the river Feale by lime. According to the returns, there were 71 water-bailiffs employed during the open season, between 1st February, 1885, and October, 1885; and 107 during the close season, between October, 1885, and February, 1886. The amount paid for protection in the breeding season, October, 1884, to February, 1885, was £748, and the amount paid during the open season of 1885, i.e., from February to October, £723. Of the total amount, the sum expended on the upper waters by the Conservators was £1,191, and on the tidal waters £279.

No water-bailiffs are known to be employed by private individuals, and only one gentleman subscribed a sum of £8 towards protection; while out of this extensive district there was only a sum of £57 3s., paid as rate on the Poor Law Valuation. There were only 19 prosecutions by the Board, viz. :—

For using strokehaul,	2
" " gaffs and lights,	6
" " nets in fresh waters,	1
" " engines without license,	3
" taking poisoned fish,	9
" obstructing gap in oel weir,	1
" break of weekly close season,	2
" " of annual close season,	2

So that there were actually very few offences against the important interests or prosperity of the fisheries apparently committed, or, if committed, not brought to justice. The amount of fines imposed for these offences came to £60 15s.—one case was dismissed, and another reversed on appeal.

There were 19 offences prosecuted by the Constabulary, and fines imposed in 12 cases, one of them having been dismissed, amounted to £21 5s. They were for—

Breaches of the close season,	10
" of the weekly season,	1
Using a strokehaul,	1
" a net illegally,	1

There were 2 cases, breaches of the weekly close season, prosecuted by the Coast Guard. In the whole year the number of prosecutions reported was 34, of which the Conservators had 19—the Constabulary 13, and the Coast Guard 2.

If this be a correct state of the district, it speaks well of the observance of the law in general. If it be not, then little value is given for such a large number of men employed, and money expended.

	£
The amount paid to water-bailiffs during the year was, . . .	1,471
" " for expenses of prosecutions, . . .	237
" " for travelling, and miscellaneous expenses, . . .	312
" " for salaries, . . .	300
" " for commission on sale of licences, . . .	133
" " for postage and printing, &c., . . .	31
" " to prosecutors, moiety of penalties, . . .	36

The revenue of the year was derived from licences sold, viz.: 279 salmon rods, 57 cross lines, 26 snap nets, 51 draft nets, 136 drift nets, 26 pole nets, 43 stake nets, 13 boxes or cribs, and 275 gags or eyes for taking eels, and these amounted to £2,567.

	£
To which is to be added for fees, . . .	75
" " " " rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	57
" " " " interest on bank account, . . .	16
" " " " subscriptions, . . .	8
" " " " emolumenta, . . .	4
Total, . . .	£2,825

This year a number of additional queries were put to the Conservators, with the view of obtaining information on matters connected with the migration of salmon and grilse, the proportions of male and female fish taken, the different runs of salmon and grilse from the sea during the year, the proportion the capture of grilse bore to the capture of salmon, and other subjects which it was thought the bailiffs or inspectors might have been able to throw some light on; but the answers have been, "cannot say," "not known," "believe not," "not to my knowledge," so that no information could be elicited.

NO. 9. GALWAY DISTRICT.

Extends from Hag's Head in the county Clare to Slyne Head in the county Galway, and includes all that part of the county, the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

The close seasons in force in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and upper waters:—

"Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway river and lakes and tributaries between 31st August and 16th February."

For angling with single rods and lines:—

"Between 15th October and 1st February, save in Cuckla, Doohalla, Spiddal, Ballinalinch, Cranilla, Sarsch, and Inver Rivers and their lakes and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February."

By laws.

The by-laws in force are:—

In GALWAY RIVER, and LOUGH CORRIB and MASK, and TRIBUTARIES:—

"Prohibiting the use of the instrument commonly called strokeawl, or snatch, or any other such instrument."

"Prohibiting the use of nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the rivers known as the Clare and Glengalway or Turloghmore rivers, in the county of Galway, above the junction of said rivers with Lough Corrib."

"Prohibiting the snatching or attempting to snatch salmon in any tidal or fresh waters in the district with any kind of fish hook covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered."

The principal Rivers in the Galway District, and their seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout are as follows:—

Rivers	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting, &c.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballinalinch, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Cuckla, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .
Cranilla, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .
Doohalla, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .
Galway, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st August, do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do. . .
Inver, . . .	1st Feb. to 15th August, do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do. . .
Kilnaglan, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 15th October, do. . .
Spiddal, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do. . .
Sarsch, . . .	Do. do. . .	do. . .	Do. do. . .

In this district the capture of fish during the past year is reported as less. No reason can be assigned. It is suggested that drought may have been the cause. Angling for trout is prohibited, as far as practicable, during the descent of the fry. Few, if any, spent fish are destroyed, but it is stated that considerable numbers of breeding salmon are taken by anglers in October, too full to be fit for the table, and is against increased production.

Offences against the fishery laws have diminished. The quantity of breeding fish during the past season much the same as former one. The average weight of salmon was 12 lbs., that of grilse 6½ lbs.

No sign of disease has appeared.

There are about thirty-five bailiffs employed by the Conservators; one half of these all the year round, the other half from two to three months. Rates of pay from £3 to £10 a year. The amount expended in protection during the breeding or close season was £187, and during the open season £67.

In addition to the bailiffs employed by the Conservators, there are about 230 employed by private individuals, some of these, about two-thirds, from £3 to £20 a year.

A correct return of the number of prosecutions for offences has not been furnished, but according to the accounts a sum of £13 was received on account of fines.

The Licences sold were 132 rods, 14 cross lines, 42 draft nets, 2 trammel nets, 5 boxes or cribs, and 28 gape or eyes for taking eels, making the revenue £283.

To which is to be added, for Fines,	£
" " " " Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	13
	58
Total,	284

a sum far short of providing for anything like necessary protection

The expenditure incurred was as follows:—

For Water Bailiffs,	£65
" Travelling, and Miscellaneous Expenses,	50
" Salaries,	79
" Postage and Printing,	7
Total,	201

A number of additional queries were put to the Conservators this year, in order to elicit, if possible, some information on matters connected with the salmon fisheries, and the replies given have not been such as might be expected from this district. They are as follow:—It has not been observed that more than one migration of smolts took place, nor a later migration than usual, nor any smolts in rivers during September or October. The first grilse is taken about the 1st May, and the greater quantity is taken in June. Salmon are taken with the grilse in July of lighter weight than in the Spring months, and the greatest quantity of salmon is taken in that month. More female salmon than males are captured. It is difficult to ascertain what proportion the capture of grilse bears to salmon, as they would require to be examined with care by an experienced person. Two runs of salmon, and one of grilse, have been observed—the former in February, March, April and July, and the latter from middle of May to middle of July.

Returns of prosecutions by the Constabulary or Coast Guard have not been received.

10th, BALLYSHILL DISTRICT,

Extends from Slyne Head, co. Galway, to Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in force are as follows:—

In tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 31st August, and 16th February, save in Loughs and Curlewsky rivers and estuaries, which is between 16th September and 1st July."

For angling with single rod:—

"Between 31st October and 1st February, save in Curlewsky river which is between 31st October and 1st July, and save in Loughs and Curlewsky river, which is between 31st October and 1st June."

There are no special by-laws in the district.

The principal rivers in the Ballinakill District, and the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon or Trout are as follows:—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Currowishy, . . .	1st July to 15th Sept., inclusive. .	Same as Tidal, . .	1st July to 31st October, inclusive.
Clifton, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do., .	do., .	1st Feb. to 31st October, do.
Delphi, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Davros or Kyle- more, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Eriff, . . .	Do. do., .	do., .	Do. do.
Loughborough, . .	1st July to 15th Sept., do., .	do., .	1st June to 31st October, do.

The general state of the fisheries in this district was better than in 1884—the take of fish was more productive—the rod fishings have also increased in value, as more licences were taken out.

The quantity of breeding fish during the last close season was greater than the preceding one. No sign of disease has appeared. No poisoning, and no spent fish destroyed.

The offences against the fishery laws are, however, reported as increased.

During the year there have been 24 prosecutions by the Conservators. They were as follows:—

For breaches of the close season,	15
For using gills, or sifting and shutting,	9

Of these there were 7 cases acquitted, 15 convicted, and 2 left the country.

There are 20 bailiffs employed—3 being in the open and the rest in the close.

The amount paid for—

	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, was,	55	0	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	3	0	0
Salaries and Commission on sale of Licences,	19	0	0
Expenses of prosecutions, Postage, Printing, &c.,	1	0	0
And to Prosecutors,	2	10	0

The total revenue was from 60 rod licences, 15 draft nets, and 1 pole net, and amounted to £107.

There are several bailiffs employed by private individuals. No rates on the Poor Law Valuation have been received.

No. 10th, or BANGOR DISTRICT.

Extends from Pidgeon Point, co. Mayo, to Benwee Head, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in the district are as follows:—

For tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between the 31st August and 16th February, save in Newport and Glensmoy Rivers and Estuaries; for Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 30th March; for Glensmoy River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May.

For angling with single rod and line:—

"Between 30th September and 1st May, save Burreishode between 31st October and 1st February, Owengrove and Glensmoy between 31st October and 1st May, Owanmore and Munkin between 30th September and 1st February, Owenduff or Ballycrof, and Ballyveony and Owenduff, and all rivers in Achill Island, between 31st October and 1st February."

By-laws.

The by-laws in force in this district are as follows:—

"Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Owanmore River, in the county of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.

"Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each bush Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Ballycrof, Owanmore and Munkin, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Nets, in the said Rivers."

The following are the Principal Rivers in the Bangor District, with the seasons for Netting and Angling for Salmon and Trout :—

River.	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting.	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Achill Island, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., inclusive.	Same as Tidal, . . .	1st Feb. to 31st October, inclusive.
Ballycroy, . . .	Do, do, . . .	do, do, . . .	Do, do, . . .
Burrisheole, . . .	Do, do, . . .	do, do, . . .	Do, do, . . .
Glennacoy, . . .	1st May to 15th Sept., do, . . .	do, do, . . .	1st May to 31st October, do, . . .
Moyour, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do, . . .	do, do, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., do, . . .
Munblin, . . .	Do, do, . . .	do, do, . . .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do, . . .
Newport, . . .	30th March to 31st Aug., do, . . .	do, do, . . .	1st May to 30th Sept., do, . . .
Owenmore, . . .	16th Feb. to 31st Aug., do, . . .	do, do, . . .	1st Feb. to 30th Sept., do, . . .
Owengarra, . . .	Do, do, . . .	do, do, . . .	1st May to 31st October, do, . . .

The general state of the fisheries in this district is reported as satisfactory. The take of fish in 1885 was more productive than in 1884, though in some rivers it was very inferior. The quantity of breeding fish in rivers was greater in the past than the preceding season. Angling is not carried on during the descent of the salmon fry. No sign of disease has appeared. Spent fish are not destroyed, but some fall or breeding fish are killed in October when angling is carried on. Offences against the fishing laws have diminished. There were only 2 prosecutions by the Conservators during the year, 1 for illegal fishing and 1 for breach of the weekly close season.

Amount of fines paid £6. No returns of prosecutions by Constabulary or Coast-guard have been received.

There were 85 bailiffs employed during the close and 9 during the open season.

Bailiffs are employed in the Upper portion of Owenmore, &c., by a private individual. Except in this case no proprietors in the upper waters contribute towards protection.

The tidal lessees also employ bailiffs, as the funds of the Board are insufficient for the necessary protection.

The amount expended during the year was :—

For Water Bailiffs,	£390
For Salaries,	47
For Printing, Postage, and Travelling,	15
For Prosecutors, moiety of penalties,	4

The revenue of the district was made up of licences for 23 rods—25 draft nets and 15 bag nets, and amounted to £248, to which is to be added fines, £4; total, £252.

In answer to the special queries the Board reply, that in some cases there was more than one migration of smolts. They took place in April and May, but no smolts have been observed in September or October. The grilse are first taken in May, and the largest quantity in July. In June salmon are taken with the grilse. Those taken in the bag nets are heavier, but no difference in the estuaries. The greatest quantities of salmon are taken in April, May, and June, but in the Owenmore Fishery in February, March, and April. The proportion of grilse taken compared with salmon is 12 to 1 in one estuary, and about 4 to 1 in others. More male fish are taken in the bag nets, but it is not observed in the estuary fisheries. There is no increase in the average size of the salmon or grilse. In the bag nets the average is 13 lbs. and 6½ lbs. In the estuaries the average is 9 lbs. to 12 lbs., and the grilse 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. No sign of disease has appeared.

NO. 11, OF BALLINA DISTRICT.

Extends from Benwee Head, in the county of Mayo, to Cootanore Point, in the county of Sligo, and includes all that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

For tidal waters the close seasons in force are :—Netting, between 12th August and 16th March, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.

For upper waters :—Netting, between 31st July and 1st February, save Palmerston and Easkey Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June. Angling—Between 15th September and 1st February, save Easkey River and tributaries, which is between 31st October and 1st February, and save Cloonaghmore or Palmerston River and tributaries; the tidal parts being between 31st October and 1st February, and upper parts being between 31st October and 1st June.

By-laws.

The by-laws in force are as follows:—

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the net is wet.

"Prohibiting angling for trout during April and May in each year—Loughs Conn and Collen excepted."

Killala Bay.—"First—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout by means of Drift Nets inside or to the southward of a line drawn from the Boat Port at Bannacross, in the county of Sligo, to Rose Point, in the county of Mayo.

"Second—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Bay of Killala, outside or to the northward of said line.

"Third—No two or more Drift Nets shall be attached together in any way in the said Bay of Killala, or to the same boat while fishing in said Bay.

"Fourth—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Bay of Killala, it shall be attached to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing, and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat whilst said Drift Net shall be in the water."

The principal rivers in the Ballina district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows:—

Rivers	Total Netting	Prohibitory Netting	Angling with Single Rod and Line
Ballycastle, . . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug. inclusive	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.
Clonaghmore or } Palmerston. }	1st June to 31st Aug. do. .	Same as Tidal, .	{ In tidal waters, 1st Feb. to 31st Oct., and in up waters, 1st June to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Eastoy, . . .	1st June to 31st Aug. do. .	do. .	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. inclusive.
Moy, . . .	16th Mar. to 12th Aug. do. .	1 Feb. & 31 July	1st Feb. to 15th Sept. inclusive.

The state of the fisheries in the district reported as good. The take of both salmon and grilse more productive than preceding year. Grilse were later coming into the river than usual. The quantity of breeding fish observed greater than preceding season. No sign of disease observed. Angling is prohibited during the descent of fry. No case of poisoning. Offences against the fishery laws have increased last year. There are 93 bailiffs employed by the Conservators during the close season at from £2 to £9, and 7 during the open season, at from £3 to £18. The amount expended in protection during the close season was £270, and during the open season £38. In addition to this, the proprietors of the Moy Tidal Fisheries employed about 200 bailiffs. One proprietor (Sir Charles Knox Gore) only in this extensive district contributes £5 towards protection.

There were 55 prosecutions by the Conservators during the year. These prosecutions are conducted, according to a rule of the Conservators, by the manager of the tidal fisheries of the Moy, and it is stated the practice works satisfactorily. The offences were:—

For using lights, gaffs, or spears,	36
For disturbing spawning fish,	11
For having fish in possession during close season,	1
For consulting bailiffs,	3
For minor offences,	4

Of these there were convictions in 36 cases, dismissals in 10, and the remainder were either withdrawn or adjourned.

There were 3 cases prosecuted by the Constabulary, and no returns of prosecutions by the Coast-guard has been received.

According to the accounts received the total expenditure for the year for water bailiffs £270, and for salaries £15. No expenses incurred for prosecutions, travelling, or miscellaneous expenses.

The revenue of the district for the year was derived from licence duties on 88 rods, 5 cross lines, 35 draft nets, 18 drift nets, 5 bag nets, 7 boxes or cribs, and 19 gape or eyes for taking eels; amounting to £396.

To which is to be added,	£ s. d.
Amount of fines received,	396 0 0
And contribution from Sir C. Knox Gore,	1 6 5
	5 0 0
Total,	403 6 5

In reply to the several queries as to the migration of salmon, grilse, and fry, the Conservators do not give any information. Grilse is first taken in middle of May, and the largest quantity in middle of June. In the middle of May and beginning of June salmon are taken with the grilse, and they are, as a rule, lighter than those taken in the early part of the season. The greatest quantity of salmon is taken in April and beginning of May.

The Conservators consider that the use of cross lines should be prohibited.

No. 12, or SLEGO DISTRICT.

Extends from Coonamore Point, County Sligo, to Mullaghmore Point, and includes that part of the country the waters of which flow into the coast between those two points.

Close Seasons.

The close seasons in force are—for tidal and fresh waters:—

"Between 15th August and 4th February, save Sligo river and Estuary, which is between 31st July and 16th January."

For angling with single rod—

"Between 30th September and 1st February, save in Drumcliffe river and Glencar lake between 15th October and 1st February; and in Grange River between 31st October and 1st February."

By-laws.

"Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, salmon in Sligo river with any kind of fish-hook, covered in part or in whole, or uncovered."

"Permitting use of nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of fish in Lough Doon."

The principal rivers in the Sligo district and the seasons for netting and angling for salmon or trout are as follows:—

River	Tidal Netting.	Freshwater Netting	Angling with Single Rod and Line.
Ballsodare . . .	4th Feb. to 19th Aug. inclusive.	Same as Tidal.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. inclusive.
Drumcliffe . . .	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 19th Oct. do.
Grange	do.	do.	1st Feb. to 31st Oct. do.
Sligo	16th Jan. to 31st July inclusive.	do.	1st Feb. to 30th Sept. do.

The state of the fisheries is reported good, though the take was not so productive as 1884. The quantity of breeding fish was much greater than in preceding year. No sign of disease has been observed. No destruction of fry or spent fish. No poisoning. Offences have increased, but not yet prosecuted.

During the year there were no prosecutions in the district, by either the Conservators, Constabulary, or Coast Guard.

None of the Proprietors in the upper waters contribute funds for protection.

There are four bailiffs employed by the Conservators.

The expenditure, according to the accounts received, was:—

	£	s.	d.
For Bailiffs	68	10	0
" Salaries	15	18	0
" Prosecution Expenses	3	0	0
" Postage and Printing	3	7	6
Total	89	15	6

The Revenue of the district was derived from Licences sold:—21 rods; 20 draft nets; 1 bag net; and 7 gags or eyes for taking eels, which amounted to £98, to which is to be added, Fines, 14s. 6d. Total, £98 14s. 6d.

To the special queries the Conservators reply that only one migration of smolts has been observed; that grilse is first taken in May, and the greatest quantity in July; that in June and July salmon are taken with the grilse, and are heavier than at other periods. The largest quantities of salmon are captured in January in the Sligo river, in April in Drumcliffe, and in April, May, and June, in Ballsodare.

The proportion of grilse taken to salmon is as six to one. Distinct runs of salmon in Sligo river have been observed in January, April, and November. In the Ballsodare river in May, June, and July, and in Drumcliffe in April, May, June, and July.

Concluding Observations.

On nearly the whole of the West of Ireland the take of salmon in 1885 was considerably more productive than 1884, and from every locality it is reported that a much larger quantity of breeding salmon was observed.

Some alterations in the law, recommended in former reports, which would be desirable, might be adopted, and would, in my mind, promote a greater interest in the people to protect the fish from many destructive practices.

THOS. F. BRADY

MAJOR HAYES' REPORT.

Division extending from Slea Head, in the County of Kerry in the west to Wicklow Head in the east, and including eight fishery districts—viz., No. 7, KILLARNEY; No. 6¹, KENMARE; No. 6², BANTRY; No. 6, SRIBBERSEN; No. 5, CORK; No. 4, LISHORE; No. 3, WATERFORD; and No. 2, WEXFORD, which embrace the whole or portions of the following counties, viz. :—KERRY, CORK, WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, LIMERICK, KILKENNY, CARLOW, WEXFORD, QUEEN'S COUNTY, KING'S COUNTY, KILDARE, and WICKLOW.

No. 6². KENMARE DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Lamb Head, in the County of Kerry.

The capture of salmon in the Kenmare District was greater in 1885 than in the previous year, but it is reported that the pike and grise were larger in the year 1884.

Fewer breeding fish are reported as in the spawning beds than in previous years—the decrease is attributed to continual poaching. This may be easily inferred from the fact that no less than thirteen cases of poisoning occurred during the year—one with lime and twelve cases by spurge.

The prices obtained for salmon were 8¹/₂d. to 7¹/₂d. per lb.

Fifteen persons were summoned for offences against the Fishery Laws, at the instance of the Board of Conservators. Thirteen were convicted and fined, and in the remaining two the cases were dismissed.

In nine cases summonses were issued on the part of the Constabulary. In six the persons charged were convicted and fined; in the remaining three the cases failed.

Fifteen water bailiffs were employed by the Board of Conservators, and six others by private individuals, to protect their proprietary fisheries.

For the by-laws in force in the district see p. 63, and for close season see p. 72.

During the season 1885 the following engines were licensed for fishing in the district :

20 Single rods.	2 Bag nets, and
6 Draft nets.	4 Sweepers.

The amount received was :—For licences, £61; for fines, £19 6s. 4d., less by £6 8s. 9d. moiety of penalties paid to prosecutors, and £19 received on account of per-centage from proprietors of fisheries. The amount actually available for protection was £92 17s. 7d., an increase of £3 1s. 7d. on the receipts of 1884.

Artificial propagation of salmon is still successfully carried on in the river Blackwater by the proprietor, Richard Mahony, Esq., D.L., of Dromore Castle, about 80,000 ova having been hatched in 1885.

No. 6¹, BANTRY DISTRICT.

Extending from Crow Head to Mizen Head.

The season 1885 was a productive fishery year as far as the Bantry District was concerned.

The price obtained was 7¹/₂d. per lb., and the average weight of the fish 5 to 6 lbs.

No signs of salmon disease have been perceived.

Poisoning, I regret to say, still continues, and during the season the Coombola or Snaive, the Ballylicky and Carrigboy or Darris rivers were poisoned with spurge.

Offences against the fishery laws are reported to have increased.

Three prosecutions were instituted on the part of the Conservators, and in each case successfully. In one case imprisonment for fourteen days followed the conviction for taking poisoned fish, and in the other two fines of £5 was awarded for spearing salmon.

The following licences to fish were issued by the Conservators :—14 single rods, 9 draft nets, 1 drift net.

The amount received and available for protection was—for licences, £42 10s., with £4 added, received for fines.

The amount expended in water-keeping was during the open season, £9 2s.; during close season, £30 16s., by the Board of Conservators. These sums represent the expenditure on water-keeping by the Board in addition to two bailiffs employed by the Earl of Bantry.

No. 6¹, SKIBBEREN DISTRICT.

Extending from Galley Head to Mizen Head, in the County of Cork.

The take of salmon in this district and the stock of spawning fish were reported as less than in the previous year.

It is reported that offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished, but several cases of poisoning occurred during the season.

The price realized for salmon varied from 6d. to 8d. per lb.

For tables of close season and by-laws in force, see pp. 69 and 72 of Appendix.

There was only one prosecution for violation of the Fishery Laws during the season. The offender was convicted and fined in a sum of £2.

Five water-bailiffs were employed, at a total amount of £38 16s., the wages being from 9s. to 12s. 6d. per week.

The following engines were licensed for fishing during 1885:—Single rods, 4; draft nets, 13, producing a sum of £43, which, with £11 3s. 8d. received for fines, and 8s. interest on Bank account, produced £54 11s. 8d., available for protection.

No. 5, CORK DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton to Galley Head.

The capture by nets during season 1885 was in excess of that for 1884, and the season was considered fairly good. Rod fishing was not so good as during the previous year, the fish being unable to ascend to the angling waters during a portion of the season from the lowness of the water.

The spawning beds are reported as having been well stocked, although not so abundantly as in the previous year, owing to the same cause. At this date (24th January) it is reported that the tideway is still crowded with spawning fish, waiting to ascend the rivers.

The price of salmon varied from 8d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Salmon averaged 9 to 10 lbs. in weight. The grilse were small—3 to 3½ lbs.

A few salmon, it is reported, were affected by the disease which caused such destruction in the Scotch rivers; but happily the disease appeared to be confined to fish which had recently spawned—few, if any, spring salmon or grilse were at all affected.

I have again to remark upon the great destruction of fish caused by poison, by means of a plant called sponge. The Sullane, an important spawning river, was poisoned no less than three times during the year, and the Upper Lee twice.

It is exceedingly difficult to secure convictions for this offence against the actual perpetrators, and the offence is one of the most destructive character, and requires to be dealt with in the most severe manner. But, as in general, other parties besides the principal offenders are engaged indirectly in this illegal work, who look out to take the poisoned fish, it is possible occasionally to obtain convictions against them, as by the 35th sec., 13 and 14 Vic., c. 88, it is enacted that—"Any person found taking fish from any river or lake where it shall be found to the satisfaction of the Justice or Justices that such fish have been wilfully poisoned, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than 10s. nor more than £5.

During the past year twelve persons were prosecuted for the offence of taking poisoned fish, convictions were had in eight cases, and penalties awarded of four or five pounds in most cases, with ten shillings costs. In four the prosecutions failed.

Besides the above, forty-seven persons were prosecuted for breaches of the salmon Fishery Laws at the instance of the Board of Conservators, twenty-seven were convicted, ten acquitted, and in ten cases the prosecutions (which were instituted for non-payment of licence duty) were withdrawn upon the parties paying their licences.

There were only four prosecutions by the Constabulary in all of which convictions followed, and fines of four pounds in each case inflicted.

Four persons were summoned by the Coast Guard, but in all the cases acquittals followed.

During the winter season from 1st October to 1st February, six water bailiffs were constantly employed to protect the tidal waters and ten on the upper or fresh water portions of the river; and from 1st February to 1st October, seven in the tidal, and fifteen on the upper or freshwater.

The total expenditure on water bailiffs amounted to £295 1s. 10d. The summer protection, as usual, needing the greatest expenditure, in consequence of the persistent poaching prevailing in the tidal waters.

For Tables of bye-laws and close season in force in the district, see pages 68, 72, in the Appendix.

During the year we held public enquiries at Bandon and Innishannon, into the necessity or expediency of continuing the bye-law made in 1879, which prohibited net fishing in the Bandon River for a period of five years above a line drawn across the river at right angles with the river's course, from the stream dividing the townlands of Coolmoreen and Skeamogue, to the stream on the opposite shore dividing the townlands of Drunken and Knockroe. We came to the conclusion that a more extended area might be given to the net fishermen, and we accordingly made a bye-law on the 9th July, 1885, and which was approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the 4th of March, by which the boundary above which no net fishing should take place was fixed at a line drawn across the river at right-angles to the river's course from the stream on the east side of the river dividing the townlands of Coolmoreen and Rathmarogy, in a westerly direction to the opposite shore. The following is a copy of the bye-law.

Bye-law.

Bandon River, County Cork.—"Whereas by a bye-law bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1879, made by us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, and approved by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in Council, on the 24th day of February, 1880, it was prohibited to use nets of any description (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout, for a period of five years, from the 1st day of January, 1880, in any part of the Bandon River, in the County of Cork, or its tributaries, above a line drawn across the said river, at right angles with the river's course, from the stream on the east side of said river, dividing the townlands of Coolmoreen and Skeamogue, to the stream on the opposite shore dividing the townlands of Drunken and Knockroe.

"And whereas we, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, deem it expedient, for the more effectual improvement of the Salmon Fisheries of the said river, that the aforesaid prohibition should be continued in part. Now we, the said Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, by virtue of the authority in this behalf vested in us by the above-mentioned Acts, do make and enact this present bye-law and do hereby prohibit the use of nets (except landing nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of salmon or trout in any part of the said Bandon river or its tributaries, above a line drawn across the said river, at right angles with the river's course, from the stream on the east side of said river, dividing the townlands of Coolmoreen and Rathmarogy in a westerly direction to the opposite shore.

"Each and every person offending against this bye-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of five pounds, and any net used as aforesaid in committing such offence shall be forfeited."

This bye-law extends the area by about half a mile of valuable netting ground.

The licences issued during 1885 were, for the Cork Division, 191 single salmon rods, 49 draft nets, 1 bag net, and 1 stake weir—the money value amounting to £378, to which must be added £55 11s. 8d. received for fines, £3 realized by the sale of forfeited engines, and £75 subscriptions, in all £511 11s. 8d., available for protection of River Lee and tributaries.

The licences issued for the Bandon division were 120 single rods, 2 cross lines, 26 draft nets, producing £202, to which must be added £25 8s. 10d. received for fines, and £1 on sale of forfeited engines, total £326 8s. 10d.

The total revenue from the entire district was therefore £738 0s. 6d.

No. 4, LISMORE DISTRICT.

Extending from Ballycotton, county Cork, to Helvie Head, in the county of Waterford.

The season 1885 was a most productive one in the Lismore district—it is believed that it was the best for the last fourteen years—the fishing in the district in a great measure depends upon the prevailing winds during the fishing season, and it is stated that west and southerly winds, which are the most suitable, prevailed to a great extent.

The quantity of breeding fish in the spawning beds was about the usual average.

Average weight of salmon, 11 to 12 lbs.; pease 1 to 5 lbs.

Up to 13th June the price varied from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; from middle of June to 16th August it varied from 6d. to 10d.

There were 70 prosecutions for fishery offences at the instance of the Board of Conservators, in all of which the offenders were convicted, and fined in amounts varying from 10s. to £5.

Twenty-five persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary, and in all cases convictions followed, the fines varying from 10s. to £4.

Thirty-one water bailiffs were employed by the Conservators from the 1st October, 1884, to 1st February, 1885; and fifteen from 1st February to 1st October following—invol-

ing an expenditure of £262 3s. 11d. during the open season, and £237 1s. 4d. during the close season.

For tables of close seasons and copies of bye-laws in force in the district, see pp. 68, 72, of Appendix.

The following engines were licensed to fish during the season 1885:—single salmon rods, 259; cross lines, 8; snap nets, 88; draft nets or seines, 17; drift nets, 68; pole nets, 1; bag net, 1; stake nets, 2; boxes or cribs, 1.

The above produced £669—to this must be added for fines and costs, £63 12s. 4d.; sale of forfeited engines, £3; subscriptions, £10, and £154 8s. amount received upon the 10 per cent. Poor Law Valuation of several fisheries.

The total amount received and available for protection amounted to £900 0s. 4d.

No. 3, or WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Helvick Head, in the county of Waterford, to Kilm Bay (east of Bannow Bay), in the county of Wexford.

The general state of the salmon fisheries of the Waterford district for 1885 is reported as having been very satisfactory. The take of fish was much about the same as in 1884, but it is believed that it would have been greater but for the dry summer, and the absence of south-west winds during the fishing season—the want of these winds always operating against the capture of fish in the tideways.

The same remarks apply to the capture of fish in the year 1884, which was affected by the same cause.

The breeding rivers were well stocked with spawning fish.

The rentals for rod fisheries are reported as having decreased in consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

No appearance of salmon disease has been observed in the district during 1885.

Offences against the fishery laws were reported to have greatly decreased, and this is attributed to more efficient preservation. There were 97 persons prosecuted at the instance of the Board of Conservators—74 of these were convicted and fined, and in 23 cases acquittals followed; 62 persons were summoned by the Constabulary, resulting in 58 convictions, 7 acquittals, and in 2 cases the prosecutions were withdrawn, so that there were less in the last year by 73, as compared with the year 1884. The fines varied from 10s. to £6.

There were no prosecutions by the Coast Guard.

A very large staff of water bailiffs were employed throughout the district, both in the open and close seasons. In the open season, from 1st February to 1st October, a period of eight months, about £423 was expended in payments, and during close season, from 1st October to 1st February, only three months, £419.

The following licences for fishing were issued in 1885, 275 single salmon rods, 9 cross lines, 258 snap nets, 35 draft nets, 87 drift nets, 1 bag net, 4 stake weirs, 4 boxes or cribs, 27 baskets for eels; these produced a sum of £1,235 10s. To this must be added £133 3s. 4d., received for fines, 17s. 6d. produced by sale of forfeited engines, £33 5s., 10 per cent. upon valuation of several fisheries, £12 1s. 2d. interest on bank accounts, and £42 subscription, producing altogether a sum amounting to £1,456 17s. 2d. available for protection.

The following important by-laws, made during the year, having been approved by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, are now in force in this district.

Bye-laws.

"Whereas the practice of beating the water, and throwing stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving fish in close to the banks of the rivers in the district defined and known as No. 3, or Waterford District, in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, King's, Queen's, Tipperary, and Limerick, which comprises the fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries, flowing into the sea along the coast between Helvick Head, in the county of Waterford, and Kilm Bay, in the county of Wexford, are, in our opinion, detrimental to the fisheries, and it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more efficient government, management, protection, and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the said district, to prohibit such practices. Now, we, the said Inspectors, acting under the powers and authorities given to us, do make and ordain this by-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of driving fish close in to the banks of any rivers within the said district.

"Each and every person offending against this by-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Two Pounds."

"Whereas it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the Waterford District, that all boats engaged in fishing for salmon or trout should be distinctly marked or numbered. Now we, in

purview of the powers and authorities in us vested by the abovesaid Acts, do make and ordain the following by-laws, rules, and regulations to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for or taking salmon or trout in the Waterford District:—

1st.—“Each and every boat used in salmon and trout fishing shall have marked on each bow, with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the license issued for the net used with said boat.

2nd.—“The said numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground.

3rd.—“The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.

“Any person offending against any of these by-laws, rules, and regulations, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of Two Pounds.”

“Whereas, the practice of having in possession between sunset and sunset, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of rivers or on or near mill dams or weirs in the district defined and known as No. 3, or Waterford district, in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, King's, Queen's, Tipperary and Limerick, which comprises the fresh water portions of all rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Helvick Head in the County of Waterford, and Kilm Bay in the county of Wexford, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, is, in our opinion, detrimental to the fisheries of the said rivers, and it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the said rivers, to prohibit such practice; Now, we, therefore acting under the powers and authorities given to us, do make and ordain this by-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish, between sunset and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the upper or fresh water portions of any rivers or on or near mill dams or weirs, within the said district, any spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff (except a gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).

“Each and every person offending against this by-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of £4, and every spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff, or other such instrument found in possession at the time, and in the places during and in which it is hereby prohibited to have such spear, lyster, strokehaul, or gaff in possession, shall be forfeited.”

“Whereas, the practice of keeping nets on board boats during the weekly close season, in the tidal waters of the district defined and known as No. 3, or Waterford district, in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, King's, Queen's, Tipperary, and Limerick, is, in our opinion, detrimental to the fisheries of the said district, and it seems to us, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection and improvement of the salmon and trout fisheries in the said districts, to prohibit such practice; Now, we, therefore, acting under the powers and authorities given to us, do make and ordain this by-law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited to have any net for the capture of salmon or trout, in or on board any boat, cot, carragh, or other vessel in the tidal waters of said district, which comprise the whole of the sea along the coast between Helvick Head, in the county of Waterford, and Kilm Bay, in the county of Wexford, with the whole of the tideway along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portion of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of eight of the clock, a.m., on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.

“Each and every person offending against this by-law shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum of £5, and every net found on board any boat, cot, carragh or other vessel between the hours during and in which it is hereby prohibited to have such net on board such boat, cot, carragh, or other vessel shall be forfeited.”

For bye-laws and close seasons in force in the District, see pp. 67 and 72.

No. 2.—WEXFORD DISTRICT.

Extending from Wicklow Head, in the County of Wicklow, to Kilm Bay, east of Barrow Bay, in the County of Wexford.

The condition of the fisheries in the Wexford district was reported to be much the same as during the previous year, but the stock of breeding fish on the spawning grounds as greater than for any year during the last ten.

The size of the salmon was about the same as the preceding year, the average weight being salmon, 10 lbs., pearly 5 lbs.

The prices obtained were from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

It is much to be regretted that the salmon disease appeared in the district, and many fish died from its effects; it is roughly calculated that about £200 worth of fish so perished.

The capture of salmon and pearly were nearly equal, perhaps the salmon may have been slightly greater.

Offences against the fishery laws are reported to have diminished, and this is attributed to more efficient watching than formerly.

There were 15 prosecutions for fishery offences on the part of the Board of Conservators, of these ten were convicted and fined, and in five the cases were dismissed. The fines varied from 10s. to £5.

Ten persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary, and in each case the parties were convicted.

The amount expended upon water keeping was £283 4s. 6d., viz., £210 18s. 6d., during the close season, and £72 8s. during the open season; of this £69 6s. was expended in protecting the lower or tidal waters.

During the season 1885 the following engines were licensed for fishing—

- 104 Single rods,
- 80 Draft nets.

The licences produced £344, this with interest allowed on the bank balances, £3 9s. 8d., and £30 8s. 7d. received for fines, produced a revenue of £377 18s. 3d. available for protection.

For bye-laws and close seasons in force in the District, see pp. 67, 72, Appendix.

NO. 7. KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Extending from Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, both in the County of Kerry.

The state of the fisheries in this District during 1885, was most satisfactory. The previous year was regarded as a productive one, but the past year was considerably better, each month showing an increase as compared with the corresponding month of 1884.

The quantity of breeding fish is reported as having been very large, but owing to the scarcity of water in the small rivers, the fish principally spawned in the larger ones.

The prices realised were much the same as in 1884—viz., 2s. 3d. per lb. in February, and 1s. 6d. in March, but in July it fell to 5d.

The average size of the fish almost the same as in 1884—viz., spring salmon, 11 lbs., pike, 6½ lbs.

Twenty-four persons were summoned at the instance of the Board of Conservators for offences against the fishery laws. In eighteen convictions followed, and penalties awarded varying from 10s. to £5 in each case. In the remaining six, the cases were dismissed.

Five persons were prosecuted by the Constabulary, and convictions were had in each—the fines varied from 10s. to 20s. each.

Sixty-seven water bailiffs were employed—those in the spawning rivers from October to March. In the open season the expenditure amounted to £91, in the close season to £165.

The bailiffs permanently employed received from £5 to £23 each for the season. Those specially employed for the protection of the spawning rivers, from £4 to £14 each.

There have not been any special contributions in aid of the funds for general protection, but private bailiffs have been employed by the Hon. Rowland Wynn, James Butler, esq., E. B. Hartropp, esq., G. McGillsuddy Esq., and Messrs. Power and Dodd.

Only one case of poisoning occurred in this district during 1885. This was in the river Fleck. The parties were caught on the bank of the river at night by the Constabulary, when a cartload of lime had been thrown in. The parties were prosecuted at Killarney Petty Sessions, and three of them were fined £5 each. On appeal, the Chairman of Quarter Sessions reversed the convictions, as the parties were not actually seen putting the lime into the river.

The following licenses were issued during the year:—90 single rods; 5 cross lines; 6 draft nets, and 2 boxes. The licenses produced the sum of £300, added to which £20 10s. for fines, £1 5s. received for sale of forfeited engine, and £27 8s. ten per cent. upon the Poor Law Valuation—made a gross total of £349 8s. available for protection.

For tables of close seasons and bye-laws in force in the District, see pp. 69 and 72 of Appendix.

Concluding Observations.

That the Salmon Fisheries of Ireland are steadily improving may safely be inferred from the following table, showing the number of persons employed in the capture of salmon, the number of the various engines used for the purpose, and the amounts paid annually for the license duty from 1868 to the year 1885. It will be seen by reference to this table that there has been a steady increase in the number of men and engines, and also in the revenue derived therefrom. It cannot be supposed that increased

numbers would embark in fishing enterprise or pay increased license duty unless they obtained fair remuneration for their trouble and outlay.

Year.	Snaps Net.	Draft Net.	Draft Net.	Pick Net.	Bag Net.	Stake Weir.	Head Weir.	Per. No.	No of Men	Amount.
										£
1868,	304	587	217	29	24	35	5	44	9,916	7,693
1869,	270	602	190	27	24	30	5	43	9,629	6,660
1870,	286	628	276	29	29	32	5	45	10,520	7,511
1871,	269	639	346	28	29	37	5	45	10,690	8,865
1872,	267	658	338	27	37	45	2	45	10,250	8,569
1873,	298	706	319	32	45	43	2	45	10,593	9,040
1874,	338	700	398	35	46	43	5	44	11,061	9,418
1875,	346	744	397	26	44	42	5	45	11,401	10,949
1876,	311	787	426	25	45	42	2	44	11,681	10,844
1877,	289	746	437	31	46	45	2	45	11,582	10,637
1878,	306	795	446	35	46	44	2	44	12,106	11,566
1879,	507	761	356	29	46	48	2	42	11,436	11,071
1880,	516	742	373	30	50	50	1	42	11,068	11,300
1881,	325	707	477	51	51	52	2	41	11,427	11,647
1882,	545	777	448	50	50	51	2	43	12,243	12,284
1883,	366	761	458	51	52	51	2	43	11,810	11,970
1884,	305	811	363	56	51	55	2	45	12,140	12,180
1885,	330	904	401	57	51	54	1	50	12,529	12,915

A certain amount of illegal fishing may always be expected to take place, as when there is an abundance of fish the temptation to the poacher is greater than he can resist, but a system of the most destructive nature has been steadily growing, especially in the South, which is most difficult to deal with, and which, if not checked, will, I fear, inflict very serious injury to the salmon fisheries.

I mean the wholesale poisoning of fish. Last year there were several cases in the County of Cork, and it is alleged that very large quantities of fish were destroyed thereby.

Lime or a weed called spurge (*euphorbia hyberna*) are used, and the misfortune is that they not only kill the mature and marketable fish, but that everything possessing life in the way of fish is killed.

It is alleged that the fry of salmon and trout have been destroyed by it in great quantities, and if continued this must without doubt materially affect the future of our salmon fisheries most injuriously. I trust means may be found in some way to render the trade of the poacher more precarious and uncertain than it has hitherto been, and I am not without hope that means will be discovered which will effectually put a stop to the practice.

I beg to refer to the concluding observations of my report for 1884 with reference to amendment of the Fishery Laws, which I beg to reiterate.

JOS. HAYES.

Having given in the foregoing Report all the detailed information in our power, we have only to add that we have at all times experienced the most cordial co-operation from the officers and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard and the Royal Irish Constabulary authorities in enforcing the laws, and to them our best thanks are due.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's very obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

ALAN HORNSBY.

GEORGE CORRY, *Secretary.*

Dated at the Fisheries Office, Dublin Castle,

17th June, 1886.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX No. 2.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 2.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	System of By-Law.
DEERLY BAY, (20th Oct., 1843.)	TRAWLING. Prohibiting Trawling made free down from the Dalkey Light-house at Howth, to the Easternmost point of the rocks called the "Magdalen" shore, by a straight line to the Southern point of Dalkey Island, thence by a straight line across Dalkey Sound, to the direction of the signal station on Killybeg Hill.	WEXFORD COAST, (26th April, 1816.)	Prohibiting Trawling in all places where there are Boats engaged in Herring or Mackerel Drift Net Fishing; and that Trawl Nets shall keep in a stream of at least three miles from all boats engaged for Herring or Mackerel, with Drift Nets. And whenever Herring or Mackerel Boats shall commence Drift Net Fishing in any place, on or off the Coast of Wexford, the Trawl Boats shall depart therefrom, and keep at least three miles distant from the Drift Net Herring or Mackerel Boats.
EAST CRAFT, (14th Feb., 1836.)	Prohibiting Trawling within a line drawn from the Nose of Howth, to the Eastern point of St. Patrick's Island (Glannon), thence to Clough Head thence to Duncary Point, thence to Crossfield Point, in the County Down.	BATHURSTHALLS BAY, (21st October, 1824.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any bones or other matter, or thing whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby Net or other Fishing Gear may be injured.
31st Dec., 1873.	Repealing so much of the By-Law, dated 14th February, 1836, as prohibits Trawling and trawling within a line to the Western end of the right branch as follows, namely, by a straight line drawn from the Nose of Howth to the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Glannon), to the County of Dublin, and from the Eastern Point of St. Patrick's Island (Glannon), in the County of Dublin, to Clough Head, in the County of Louth, and from said Clough Head to Duncary Point in the County of Louth, and in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use any Trawl Net within the limits named above between the Nose of Howth and Duncary Point, between the 1st day of November in each year, and the 1st day of May in the year following.	DUNDEENFAR BAY, (18th July, 1818.)	TRAWLING NETS. Prohibiting the use of Trawl and every other kind of Mackerel Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dungarven Bay, within the limit named as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing from East and West, through the Northernmost point of Holyhead Head, and a line passing due East and West through the Southernmost point of Ballinacorney Head, in the Co. Wexford; but to the North and East of the line through Ballinacorney Head, and to the South and West of the line through Holyhead Head, such Trawl or Mackerel Nets may be set, and remain set in the water from three o'clock, p.m., on the 1st day of net day, until three o'clock, p.m., on the 1st day following, during January, March, October, November, and December in each year; and from five o'clock, p.m., on one day, to three o'clock, p.m., on the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets above and within 500 yards of any boat, which at the time of setting such net shall be moved, and the Crew thereof engaged in Line Fishing; and to every trawl or such Trawl or Mackerel Nets shall be attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one fath in length, in white upon a Mark ground, the Letter of the District, and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.
DUNDEENFAR BAY, &c., (2nd Dec., 1851.)	Prohibiting Trawling from Ballinacorney Head, off Crossfield Point, to St. John's Point, both in the County Down.	INVER BAY, (26th Feb., 1830.)	Prohibiting the use of Trawl and every other kind of Net within a line drawn from the Mouth of the Donaghy River to Doonin Point.
DUNFAR LOUND, (27th Nov., 1833.)	Prohibiting Trawling in that part of said Lough of Belfast occupied within a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rathpaulin, in the County of Down, between the hours of five o'clock in the Evening and six o'clock in the Morning, during the months of December, January, and February.	KERNOW RIVER ESTUARY, (21st Dec., 1864.)	Permitting within the Estuary of the Kernow River, in the County of Kerry, and seaward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Carr's Head, the use of Trawl and other kinds of Nets for the capture of fish, from the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon of any day to the hour of five o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of five o'clock in the Afternoon of any day to the hour of three o'clock in the Morning of the day next following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.
DUNFARL BAY, (20th Feb., 1831.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in to the Bay, and when Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herring or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herring or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.	KERNOW RIVER, (18th March, 1873.)	Repealing By-Law, dated 18th March, 1845, prohibiting Trawling at all times within a straight line drawn from Barn Point on the north to Glenbeg Castle on the south side of said bay.
GARWAY BAY, (9th Jan., 1824.)	When large shoals of Herrings shall have set in to the Bay, and when Boats are engaged in Drifting for Herring or Mackerel, and when Boats shall commence Fishing for Herring or Mackerel, that Trawl Boats shall keep at a distance of three miles from them.		Prohibiting Trawling with a line drawn from Bracken Point to Carrigrohilly.
BRACKEN BAY, (21st Aug., 1877.)	Repealing By-Law, dated 18th March, 1845, prohibiting Trawling at all times within a straight line drawn from Barn Point on the north to Glenbeg Castle on the south side of said bay.		Prohibiting Trawling within a straight line from Crossfield Point to Carrigrohilly, and from thence to Bracken Point, on the North Shore of Windy Island.
BRACKEN BAY, (21st Aug., 1877.)	Repealing By-Law, dated 18th March, 1845, prohibiting Trawling at all times within a straight line drawn from Barn Point on the north to Glenbeg Castle on the south side of said bay.		And Prohibiting Trawling between sunset and sunrise.
BRACKEN BAY, (21st Aug., 1877.)	Repealing By-Law, dated 18th March, 1845, prohibiting Trawling at all times within a straight line drawn from Barn Point on the north to Glenbeg Castle on the south side of said bay.		Prohibiting Trawling by Boats exceeding ten tons measurement, within a line drawn from Glenbeg Castle, County Waterford, to Bracken Point, County Wexford.

APPENDIX, No. 2—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 2Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Names of By-Law	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Substance of By-Law
KINMALEA RIVER— continued	During the Months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, no net (being the periods within which the use of Trammel and other Mixed Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Kinmaelea River had been duly authorized and permitted); and from the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the morning of the day next following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, in any year (being the further periods within which the use of Trammel and other Mixed Nets for the capture of Sea Fish within the estuary of the Kinmaelea River had been duly authorized and permitted).	COUNTY OF DUBLIN, WICKLOW, and WATERFORD, (2nd April, 1886) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 26th April, 1886	Prohibiting between the 26th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Shell on or in any part of the Sea and Shoals Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lough Malin, on the County of Donegal, to Carrone Point, in the County of Wicklow, and the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.
	GENERAL.	DUBLIN BAY, (10th March, 1886)	Prohibiting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clonsilla Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Clonsilla, Parishes of Clonsilla, and Barony of Clonsilla, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
DUBLIN AND DUBLIN DISTRICTS (East Coast). (26th Oct., 1884.)	Regarding By-law, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in law amended containing the following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations— First.—The use, for the capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wale Nets, having Meshes of less diameter than Three and One-half inches from knot to knot, the be measured along the side of the square, or Fourteen Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Baldyhead, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Aughranagh River, both in the County of Louth.	Do.	Prohibiting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Sutton Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Townland of Sutton North, Parishes of Harwich, and Barony of Clonsilla, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.
	Second.—The use, for the capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wale Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty fathoms, or having Meshes of less diameter than One and Three-quarter inches from knot to knot, the be measured along the side of the square, or Seven Inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements to be taken in the clear when the Net is wet, is hereby prohibited on that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Bulbin, in the County of Sligo, and Baldyhead, opposite Newtown House, in the County of Louth.	SOUTH-EAST COAST between Wicklow Head and Barrow Point, (26th Oct., 1884)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters of the Coast of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Barrow Point, shall immediately on any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Floating Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oysters of less diameter than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—The use of nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wale Nets, is hereby prohibited during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, on that part of the Coast situated within a distance of a quarter of a statute mile from the Bar at the mouth of the River Boyne, such distance to be measured along the Coast from each side of said River.	WEXFORD COAST, (10th April, 1882)	Fish.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters of the said Wexford Coast, south of Barrow Point, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Floating Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less diameter than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells to be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Oyster Bed, Rock, Shoal, or Shoal, off the Wexford Coast, south of Barrow Point, any Oyster of less diameter than three inches, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
DUBLIN DISTRICT, SHELBOURNHURST LAKE. (1st Dec., 1874)	Prohibiting the use of Puke Nets for capture of Fish (made of fine drawn screen and Lough, from Mullin Point on the west to Mullin Point on the east, between the last day of January and first day of November in each year)		Second.—All persons are prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground off the said Wexford Coast, the refuse of any kind, or any other matter soiling or prejudicial to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary boats shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
SEA COAST, OYSTERS DISTRICT. (20th Jan., 1874)	Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wale Nets for capture of Fish between Dooagh Head and Carrone Head, and fatal point of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the channel of Lough Malin.	CORR HARBOR, (20th Feb., 1874)	Fish.—That between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat in said Carr Harbor and the Estuary of the River Lough Malin, any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
DUBLIN BAY, (21st April, 1874)	Regarding By-law of 21st February, 1869, prohibiting the use of Nets with Hessian top that are laid for capture of Fish of any kind on that part of the coast of the County of Dublin, south of the north-east and north of lines drawn from Rotten Point to Tully Head, and from Tully Head to Carrage Head, and from Carrage Head to Mullin Point, all in the Barony of Drogheda and County of Drogheda.		
	OYSTERS.		
SOUTH-EAST COAST OF IRELAND FROM WICKLOW HEAD TO CARRONE POINT, (1st Sept., 1886)	That the Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Shells, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrone Point, shall be between the 30th April and the 1st September in each year.		

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX, No. 2—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 2—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Statement of By-Law
CORK HARBOUR—continued.	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground, or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than so stated, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rack, strand, bed, or shore of said Cork Harbour and the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, in the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	RIVER SHANNON, &c. (18th Feb., 1876.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters, which is between the 1st May and 1st September in the said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, no boat, in the said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons prohibited from fishing in the River, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same, the holder of any boat, or any other master or third person, or any person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said River Shannon, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than so stated, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rack, Strand, or Shore of said River Shannon, or of any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in said Cork Harbour or the Estuaries of the Rivers flowing into same; and every person acting contrary hereto shall for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in said River Shannon, or on any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid, the refuse of any boat, or any other waste or thing aqueous or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
KINGS HARBOUR and BARRIS STREET, (17th August, 1872.)	That all persons fishing for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Kings Harbour and Bannis River, in the County of Cork, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from such Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches in the greatest diameter thereof; but shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within said River Shannon, or within any of the Bays or Inlets thereof as aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
		GLANTRY BAY, (12th August, 1877.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters or Oyster Beds on or off the Public or Mergent Oyster Beds within said Glantry Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof, shall be between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both ends days inclusive.
TRAVERE BAY, (7th Aug., 1875.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Beds within said Traverre Bay, or off or from any of the shores or rocks thereof shall be between the 15th day of March and the 15th day of September in each year.	(18th Nov., 1877.)	First.—It shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters in Glantry Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both ends days inclusive, having on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
(2nd Feb., 1876.)	First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Tralee, no boat, in the said Bay of Tralee, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—No Boat, in Glantry Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both ends days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Tralee, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than so stated, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rack, strand, bed, or shore of said Bay of Tralee, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, in the greatest diameter thereof; nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oysters so taken; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Third.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Glantry Bay, or in any of the Bays or Inlets thereof, shall, between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of November in each year, both ends days inclusive, have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Three Pounds.

APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Appendix,
No. 2.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
SLIGO, BANAGH- BAY, &c.—1880.	<p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Sligo, Banagh-bay, and Drumahaire Bays, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, of the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be taken or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any such Oyster, as aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, of the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Sligo, Banagh-bay, and Drumahaire Bays, the refuse of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the bottom on which it is employed, as to which it belongs, marked thereon, and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	LOUGH FORTY— continued.	<p>or Oyster Bed in Lough Forty, as best, in Lough Forty shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Forty shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than three inches of the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches of the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall take from any such Oyster, or shore of Lough Forty by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than three inches of the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Lough Forty aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (14th Feb., 1875.)	<p>First.—That during the Close Season for Oysters in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between 1st May and 1st September), no boat, in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be taken or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any such Oyster, as aforesaid, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, of the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, any refuse or other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>	STRANGLough, (14th Nov., 1877.)	<p>First.—That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters as Oyster Bed in Stranglough, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall be between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.</p> <p>First.—Between the first day of March and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters as Oyster Bed in Stranglough, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Stranglough shall, immediately on any Oysters being brought on board any boat, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and no person shall take from any such Oyster, or shore of Stranglough, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, transfer or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any such Oyster of less dimensions than aforesaid, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p> <p>Third.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Stranglough aforesaid; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.</p>
LOUGH FORTY, &c., &c. (14th Feb., 1877.)	<p>First.—Between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year, that being the close time within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster</p>		

APPENDIX No. 2—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1880, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Statute of By-Laws.
CARLINGFORD Lough. (31st June, 1877.)	Prohibiting at any time after the 1st day of November, 1877, to use for the taking of Oysters in any part of Carlingford Lough, in either of the counties of Louth and Down respectively, the instrument known as a dredge, and known in the place as any other instrument or device of the like construction or nature. Any person offending against this By-Law shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of Four Pence, and every such dredge, or other instrument or device which shall be used contrary to this By-Law, shall be forfeited.	CARLINGFORD Lough—continued	all such Oysters as may be taken at night, and shall be immediately thrown back into the sea. All Oysters of less diameter than two inches, and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells mixed or taken in such fishing; and shall not remain from any taking, ground or Oyster bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore in Carlingford Lough by any means whatever, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half of the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall sell, expose for sale, purchase, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession, any Oyster of less diameter than aforesaid, knowing the same to have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence.
(Jan. Aug., 1881.)	That the Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy by any means whatsoever any Oysters in Oyster Beds within Carlingford Lough, or all or from any of the shores or rocks in said Lough, shall be between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of August in each year, both said days inclusive.		
(28th Oct., 1881.)	First.—During the Close Time now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster in Oyster Beds in Carlingford Lough, no boat in Carlingford Lough shall have on board any Dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pence. Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Carlingford Lough shall, immediately on any Oysters being taken, call	(28th May, 1881.)	Providing to dredge for, take, or have in possession any Oysters, in that part of Carlingford Lough, in the County of Louth, known as the Ballinacorney Shoal, adjacent to the Town of Ballinacorney, Parish of Carlingford, or Barony of Lower Ossington, during the Close Season for Oysters in Carlingford Lough

APPENDIX
No. 3.

APPENDIX No. 3.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres.	Date of Revocation.
County Antrim.				
1868. 3rd March.	James Walker.	Belfast Lough.	127	7th March, 1877.
County Cork.				
1869. 24th February.	R. T. Ryan.	Dunmore Bay.	19	21st November, 1868.
1867. 27th August.	Thomas Eedes.	Glenarriff Harbour.	9	21st October, 1876.
1860. 4th October.	M. C. Cramer.	Oyster Haven.	80	1st February, 1880.
1864. 23rd October.	R. T. Atkins.	Lough Hyne.	95	1st February, 1880.
1867. 10th July.	M. J. C. Longfield.	Beaumaris Bay.	310	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July.	H. H. Townsend.	Skull Harbour.	230	29th April, 1881.
1868. 13th March.	Stephen Brown.	Dunmore Bay.	9	21st October, 1868.
1869. 13th February.	Earl of Bantry.	Adrigole Harbour.	16	9th March, 1878.
1869. 18th March.	John Warren Payne.	Bantry Bay.	51	19th October, 1876.
1871. 22nd March.	Earl of Bantry and T. J. Leahy.	Bantry.	124	18th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June.	Earl of Bandon.	Dunmore Bay.	132	21st October, 1868.
1874. 29th January.	Sir H. W. Dooley.	Lough Hyne.	30	1st February, 1880.

APPENDIX No. 3—continued.

LIST of OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 3.

Date of Licence	Persons to whom granted	Locality of Beds	No. of Acres	Date of Revocation
<i>County Donegal.</i>				
1818. 31st January,	William Hart,	Lough Sully,	790	16th February, 1880.
1878. 30th November,	Jane Moore Deharty,	Lough Foyle,	31	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1869. 2nd February,	Knight of Kerry,	Valencia Harbour,	73	8th March, 1878
1867. 10th July, "	Thomas Sinden,	River Shannon,	780	9th October, 1878.
1869. 12th February,	Henry Herbert,	Kennure Bay,	20	28th May, 1873.
1871. 27th March,	Earl of Bantry,	Ardgrooa Harbour,	240	16th December, 1876.
<i>County Galway.</i>				
1864. 21st October,	R. E. Lynch Aithy,	Galway Bay,	100	29th March, 1876
1864. 21st October,	P. M. Lynch,	Do,	320	29th April, 1877.
1864. 21st December,	T. Young Prior,	Ballinakill Harbour,	50	16th June, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Captain Anson,	Do,	18	10th April, 1876.
1865. 1st December,	Robert McKenna,	Kilary Bay,	61	10th April, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	William and James St. George,	Galway Bay,	810	26th January, 1873.
1867. 10th July,	Christopher T. Bellington,	Do,	630	29th March, 1876.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1860. 14th November,	William Pike,	Ashill Sound,	1,676	11th September, 1877
1868. 13th April,	Marquess of Sligo,	Clew Bay,	100	28th October, 1878.
1865. 2nd November,	Low Life Assurance Society,	Do,	118	11th January, 1877.
1865. 1st December,	Marquess of Sligo,	Do,	20	9th October, 1876
1866. 20th April,	Do,	Do,	270	9th October, 1876.
1867. 10th July,	Elizabeth Aldison,	Broadhaven Bay,	45	15th June, 1881
1869. 14th June,	William Little,	Kilalea Bay,	190	19th October, 1879
1872. 2nd July,	James Rowan,	Blackrod Bay,	43	28th April, 1881.
1872. 16th December,	William O. McCornick,	Rathfara Bay,	95	16th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December,	Benjamin Whitney,	Blackrod Bay,	41	26th April, 1881.
1873. 8th December,	Mary Fagan,	Clew Bay,	26	24th May, 1878.
1875. 9th December,	Denis Bingham,	Blackrod Bay,	46	15th June, 1881.
1878. 30th October,	Daniel Conroy,	Bellinaghoe Bay,	2	21st July, 1880.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1871. 26th April,	Edward Park,	Milk Haven,	22	31st October, 1885.
1871. 26th April,	Martin Cusovan,	Do,	2	31st October 1885
1871. 26th April,	Michael Cusovan,	Do,	2	31st October, 1885.
1873. 3rd March,	Isabella L. Leeks,	Do,	23	21st October, 1883.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1866. 11th November,	John B. Downer,	Dungarvan Harbour,	27	22nd March, 1877.

LIST OF LICENSES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of License	Date of License	Person to whom Granted	Present Owner or Lessee	Locality of Beds	Area of Beds	Average Area of Beds per acre
County Dublin.						
75	10th July, 1897.	Richard P. Kane.	—	North Strand.	16 0 0	16
County Wicklow.						
145	31st August, 1878.	Henry Fanning Trust.	Henry Fanning Trust.	Clonsilla Long.	43 1 38	
County Wexford.						
42	9th April, 1888.	William Burgess.	John Wray.	Westport Harbour.	20 0 0	70
110	7th January, 1878.	Thomas J. Newhouse.	Thomas J. Newhouse.	Danvers Harbour.	11 2 21	
County Waterford.						
38	6th March, 1882.	Edmund Power.	Edmund Power.	Tramore Bay.	200 0 0	180
37	2nd February, 1878.	East Fortunate.	East Fortunate.	Do.	62 0 0	
104	12th November, 1878.	John Kendall.	John Kendall.	Donaghmore Harbour.	65 0 0	
103	27th October, 1878.	John Kendall.	Do.	Donaghmore Bay.	240 2 22	
County Cork.						
24	26th July, 1888.	Lord Charles F. F. Clinton.	Lord Charles F. F. Clinton.	Bar Haven.	45 0 0	
25	28th October, 1888.	Kilmore Park.	Kilmore Park.	Long Haven, County of	17 2 2	
45	11th December, 1884.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Captain W. F. Barry.	Glendon Harbour.	64 0 0	48
46	1st December, 1884.	Thomas J. McCarthy Collier.	Thomas J. McCarthy Collier.	Donaghmore Bay.	15 0 0	72
53	17th July, 1891.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	John O'Leary.	Long Haven.	78 0 0	26
77	Do.	John Smith.	John Smith.	Malin Harbour.	16 0 0	2
78	16th July, 1887.	Thomas Hake.	Thomas Hake.	Donaghmore Bay.	45 0 0	41
79	12th February, 1888.	Richard Lyons.	Richard Lyons.	Malin Bay.	12 0 0	5
81	12th February, 1889.	John of Bantley.	John of Bantley.	Donaghmore Harbour.	80 0 0	30
82	14th June, 1888.	Mrs. Catherine Hake.	Mrs. Catherine Hake.	Donaghmore Bay.	40 0 0	
105	26th March, 1878.	Thomas Hake.	Thomas Hake.	Donaghmore Bay.	30 0 0	
110	14th October, 1878.	S. R. Townsend.	S. R. Townsend.	Donaghmore Bay.	240 2 22	240
130	23rd March, 1878.	Edwin Wm. H. Longfield.	E. A. Bennett.	Cork Harbour.	22 2 38	2
131	Do.	Thomas Hake.	Thomas Hake.	Donaghmore Bay.	113 0 40	
145	31st December, 1878.	Stanley D. O'Seely.	Stanley D. O'Seely.	Donaghmore Bay.	420 1 2	21
146	28th March, 1888.	Rev. E. H. Newman.	Rev. E. H. Newman.	Donaghmore Bay.	113 0 10	21
147	28th March, 1888.	John Arnold.	John Arnold.	Donaghmore Bay.	22 0 20	
County Kerry.						
1	26th June, 1848.	F. H. Downing.	J. Townsend.	Off Donaghmore Bay.	5 0 25	5
2	27th February, 1878.	John Mahony.	John Mahony.	Donaghmore Bay.	151 0 0	150
6	Do.	Rev. Donaghmore.	E. J. Mahony.	Do.	141 0 0	15-20
51	18th May, 1888.	Lord Byron Vestry.	Lord Byron Vestry.	Donaghmore Bay.	120 0 0	1
52	20th December, 1888.	Richard Mahony.	Richard Mahony.	Donaghmore Bay.	90 0 0	
70	20th July, 1891.	Stephen E. Collins.	Stephen E. Collins.	Donaghmore Bay.	215 0 0	15-20
84	11th February, 1888.	Charles Smith.	Charles Smith.	Donaghmore Bay.	48 0 0	2
85	11th March, 1888.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Donaghmore Bay.	165 0 0	15
86	Do.	Thos. Kingston Collier.	Thos. Kingston Collier.	Donaghmore Bay.	24 1 30	18
133	11th June, 1878.	Robert M. Green.	Robert M. Green.	Donaghmore Bay.	22 0 17	
134	20th November, 1878.	Edward T. Hare.	Edward T. Hare.	Donaghmore Bay.	22 0 17	
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	117 0 30	
149	31st January, 1878.	William George Hake.	William George Hake.	Donaghmore Bay.	214 0 21	
150	26th October, 1878.	Charles Smith.	Charles Smith.	Do.	217 0 32	
151	27th November, 1878.	Do.	Do.	Do.	18 0 22	
County Clare.						
25	18th February, 1888.	Robert W. C. Harris.	Robert W. C. Harris.	Donaghmore Bay.	115 0 0	18
26	18th June, 1888.	Colonel C. M. Vandusen.	Colonel C. M. Vandusen.	Donaghmore Bay.	115 0 0	18
27	18th July, 1888.	Robert W. C. Harris.	Robert W. C. Harris.	Donaghmore Bay.	80 0 0	15
County Galway.						
13	12th November, 1888.	J. E. Davis.	William Young.	Donaghmore Bay.	200 0 0	20
14	31st August, 1888.	William Young.	John Kendall.	Donaghmore Bay.	20 2 0	2
15	12th February, 1888.	Rev. A. M. M.	Do.	Donaghmore Bay.	217 0 0	13
16	12th February, 1888.	A. C. Lambert.	A. C. Lambert.	Donaghmore Bay.	216 0 0	14
17	2nd February, 1888.	Rev. E. H. Wall.	Walter S. Wall.	Donaghmore Bay.	248 0 0	128
21	11th May, 1888.	Edward Brown.	Edward Brown.	Donaghmore Bay.	232 0 0	23

No. 4.

APPENDIX,
No. 4.

1885, and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.

No. of Reports.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
73	County Dublin. No Report received.
143	County Wicklow. Nothing done since last Report. Rate of wages stated to be too high to enable the necessary experiments to be made, persons to trying down spot.
82	County Wexford. No Report received.
100	Do.
86	County Waterford. No Report received.
88	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down.
93	No Report received.
134	Do.
14	County Cork. No Report received.
35	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down; no spawning.
43	No Report received.
46	Do.
51	About 60,000 sold; 100,000 laid down. Very light fall of spat. No French Oysters laid down: those previously laid down not successful. Almost half the Oysters on bed died, particularly in summer months. Beds in fair condition.
77	No Report received.
79	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down.
85	No Report received.
89	Do.
100	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down.
110	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down. Tending full of spat. Beds stated to be unsatisfactory, a quantity of Oysters laid down having died. No French Oysters laid down for past few years, as they have not succeeded in this bed, the sea water thought to be too salt for this class of Oysters.
122	No Report received.
124	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down. In present state of the country it is difficult to do anything even the beds are considered with.
143	No Report received.
100	Bed cleared. No Oysters sold. No fall of spat observed. Of 1,000 French Oysters ordered, many died before arrival; few died on the beds. Those on beds look healthy. The beds expected to be successful, and of fine quality.
3	County Kerry. No Report received.
5	About 1,000 sold, and 100,000 laid down. All Oysters laid down are French; most were purchased large size, the remainder were mixed up. Success. French Oysters seem to thrive very well, not many died on the beds. Very little spawning took place. The beds are in very good condition.
6	Nothing done in the way of planting additional stock. About 50,000 taken up this year. Not much spawning. The beds are well stocked. No French Oysters laid down since last Report. Some of the ladies have died on the beds, but it is difficult to give the exact number.
51	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters sold or laid down.
56	About 400 or 500 taken up for private consumption. None laid down in consequence of owner's objection. No fall of spat.
73	No Report received.
84	Do.
110	Nothing done since last Report, except protecting beds. Fair fall of spat, and stock of Oysters improved.
126	No Report received.
144	About 1,000 laid down for private use. They thrive well, but slowly, and are of standard favour. No fall of spat. All Oysters laid down are French. Great loss done to the conclusion that Oyster culture will not pay in Ireland.
145	Beds have been abandoned, as too far from owner's house to protect it.
157	No Report received.
158	Do.
162	Do.
26	County Clare. No Report received.
54	Do. Limestone dead.
80	Do.
13	County Galway. Nothing done since last Report owing to disturbed state of country. No fall of spat observed. A few Oysters left on beds for some years in hope of a fall of spat, so that in the only way additional Oysters can be grown, French seed being very dear and uncertain. Fewer who can be learnt from those who have tried French Oysters in the neighbourhood, they have been a failure, financially and otherwise.
23	No Report received.
27	Do. Limestone dead.
35	No Oysters taken off or sold, about 1,000 laid down. Hardly any fall of spat. 1,000 French Oysters laid down a few years ago, but were not successful.
80	No Report received.
85	No Oysters sold or laid down. Portions of the bed is in good condition, some of the bed is deep mud, not suitable for Oysters. French Oysters have not been successful. No demand this year, and Oysters not good enough for market. Were formerly brought for the Clare market, but are not required for now.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of Licence	Date of Licence	Persons to whom Granted	Personal Order or License	Locality of Beds	Area of Beds	Average size of Beds
County Galway—continued.						
27	10th January, 1861.	William Perkes.	William Perkes.	Minerva Bay.	225 0 9	—
28	28th April, 1861.	Lord W. Somerset.	Lord W. Somerset.	Galway Bay.	5,750 0 0	180
29	1st October, 1861.	John Keenell.	John Keenell.	Arthur & Martin Bays.	125 0 0	50
30	21st December, 1866.	C. P. Archer.	Thomas Henry.	Ballinacorney Harbour.	60 0 0	—
31	Do.	P. Kennedy.	Michael Henry.	Ballinacorney Harbour.	150 0 0	100
32	8th July, 1867.	Francis J. Graham.	Francis J. Graham.	Peninsula Bay.	30 0 0	1
33	2nd March, 1868.	John F. Folan.	Colonel John F. Folan.	Art Bay.	250 0 0	200
134	26th December, 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	Galway Bay.	360 0 0	23
135	1st February, 1873.	W and J. St. George.	W and J. St. George.	Galway Bay.	712 0 0	58
136	21st December, 1873.	Thomas Brown.	Thomas Brown.	Ballinacorney Bay.	15 0 0	—
137	10th April, 1874.	Rev. B. Gibbons, & P.	Rev. B. Gibbons, & P.	Knappogue Bay.	120 2 24	20
138	24th December, 1875.	Edmond O'Flaherty.	Edmond O'Flaherty.	Conna Bay.	157 5 28	—
139	24th June, 1877.	Lord W. Somerset.	Lord W. Somerset.	Galway Bay.	122 3 7	7
140	24th October, 1877.	Michael Barry.	Michael Barry.	Ballinacorney Harbour.	100 0 0	—
141	2nd December, 1881.	Conry Connor.	Conry Connor.	Do.	16 9 27	—
County Mayo.						
1	2th November, 1861.	W. H. Carter.	—	Tramore Bay.	10 1 11	—
2	17th November, 1862.	John C. Garvey.	Captain Geo. A. John.	Clon Bay.	104 0 35	21
3	12th November, 1864.	Rev. David Plunket.	—	Killy Harbour.	20 0 0	—
4	10th July, 1865.	John Harbison.	John Harbison.	Blackrock Bay.	22 0 0	5
5	1st February, 1868.	Captain W. Thomson.	—	Killy Harbour.	45 0 0	32
6	12th February, 1869.	William McCannell.	C. S. S. Thomson.	Achill Sound.	245 0 0	100
7	29th May, 1862.	George O'Connell.	Colonel O'Connell.	Do.	400 0 0	7
8	12th June, 1864.	A. W. Wynne.	Tyler C. Kennedy.	Wexford Bay.	10 0 0	10
9	20th September, 1873.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Wexford Bay.	104 0 0	27
10	20th December, 1861.	Colonel F. A. K. Gern.	Mr. Gern.	Killy Harbour.	272 0 0	20
11	2nd November, 1862.	Marquess of Ely.	Marquess of Ely.	Clon Bay.	22 0 0	25
12	3rd December, 1863.	Lord R. de M. W. H.	—	Shore of Achill Island.	122 0 0	60
13	2nd April, 1865.	Miss Anne Fennell.	Henry James F. Fennell.	Blackrock Bay.	12 0 0	7
14	10th July, 1867.	Thomas Kirkwood.	Thomas Kirkwood.	Achill Sound.	205 3 20	24
15	25th May, 1873.	William Pitt.	—	Tramore Bay.	802 3 22	200
16	10th July, 1873.	Thomas Gern.	—	Tramore Bay.	802 3 22	200
17	10th August, 1875.	John Keenell.	John Keenell.	Clon Bay.	64 0 27	10
18	10th January, 1876.	John Keenell.	John Keenell.	Do.	3 3 2	6
19	12th September, 1876.	John Keenell.	John Keenell.	Do.	4 1 30	4
20	27th December, 1876.	Francis Keenell.	Francis Keenell.	Killy Harbour.	60 0 0	—
21	28th December, 1876.	John F. Folan.	John F. Folan.	Clon Bay.	22 3 3	20
22	Do.	Francis Keenell.	Francis Keenell.	Do.	27 1 20	0
23	28th October, 1877.	William Pitt.	—	Achill Sound.	1,354 0 0	—
24	10th May, 1881.	C. S. S. Thomson.	C. S. S. Thomson.	Do.	10 1 21	—
County Sligo.						
1	17th November, 1862.	Thomas White.	Frederic H. Egan.	Ballinacorney Bay.	104 0 0	18
2	27th April, 1865.	Dr. Robert Gern.	Dr. Henry W. Gern.	Blackrock Bay.	100 0 0	45
3	1st December, 1865.	Richard J. Vennable.	Richard J. Vennable.	Blackrock Bay.	54 0 0	20
4	12th June, 1867.	Dr. Robert Gern.	—	Blackrock Bay.	87 0 0	10
5	12th March, 1868.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Blackrock Bay.	100 0 0	10
6	10th June, 1868.	John W. Stratford.	John W. Stratford.	Sligo Bay.	31 0 0	0
7	18th September, 1869.	Henry W. Stratford.	Henry W. Stratford.	Sligo Bay.	30 0 0	0
8	Do.	Colonel W. Stratford.	Colonel W. Stratford.	Do.	77 0 0	1
9	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	88 0 0	2
10	10th March, 1871.	R. J. Vennable.	R. J. Vennable.	Blackrock Bay.	82 0 0	2
11	10th April, 1871.	Agnes M. Stratford.	W. E. Stratford.	Sligo Bay.	22 2 18	20
12	24th February, 1873.	R. J. Vennable.	R. J. Vennable.	Blackrock Bay.	216 0 0	2
13	27th January, 1873.	St. Geo. Gern.	St. Geo. Gern.	Sligo Bay.	37 5 20	21
14	10th August, 1875.	William Gern.	William Gern.	Blackrock Bay.	45 0 0	—
County Donegal.						
1	2nd September, 1861.	J. O. Woodhouse.	C. O. Woodhouse.	Sligo Bay.	88 0 0	12
2	10th July, 1871.	St. James Gern.	St. James Gern.	Lough Swilly.	100 0 0	100
3	27th July, 1871.	P. Marshall.	P. Marshall.	Do.	20 1 0	10
4	10th October, 1874.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20 0 0	10
5	21st March, 1877.	Alon J. R. Stewart.	Alon J. R. Stewart.	Blackrock Bay.	100 0 0	10

No. 4.—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 4

1885, and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

No. of County	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
County Galway—continued.	
37	No Report received.
38	Do.
39	Do.
40	Do. Conveyed by L. E. Court.
41	Beds cleared, 5,000 taken off, none sold. No Oysters laid down. Fair fall of spat. State of beds fair. No French Oysters laid down, those laid down in 1884 not successful, many of them died on beds.
42	No Report received.
43	Do.
124	Beds cleared, 4,000 sold in Dublin, 7,000 laid down. A large fall of spat has taken place for last three years. The condition of the beds is good. 1,000 French oysters laid down, none died till they had been a short time on the bed.
125	No Report received.
126	One boat is occupied in dredging, about 1,000 oysters dredged; none laid down. Plenty of oyster shell on beds in good state for spat, but hardly any fall of spat. No French oysters laid down, they have not been successful, they live and grow for one year, but nearly all left on beds for longer than two years have died.
130	No Oysters taken off or laid down since last Report. In a few weeks more have accumulated. Believed beds might be made profitable, but that the season became disturbed, and it was difficult for workmen to keep all together.
140	No Report received.
141	Do.
142	Do.
143	Nothing done since last Report; 100 oysters taken off, none laid down. Small amount of spatting. Beds in very good condition. No French Oysters laid down.
County Mayo.	
1	No Report received. Merged with 125.
2	Some dredging done, 200 or 300 taken off for private use; none laid down. Small quantity of spat. Beds are in fair order. No French Oysters laid down. The state of country too uncertain to admit of report being expended.
11	Nothing done since last Report. All the Oysters on the bed have been stolen. Believed if bed could be protected it would be a good one.
12	No Report received.
13	Do.
14	Nothing done since last Report. Very few Oysters on the beds. Beds not worth pr. setting.
15	Nothing done since last Report.
16	Same register as No. 1.
17	Used dredging, clearing, and separating done. A limited quantity taken off for consumption; none for sale. None laid down; active breed extremely difficult to obtain, and French Oysters appear successful in success. A fair fall of spat, but difficult to estimate as much of what is shed in stormy times is covered away. Beds fairly well stocked in parts best suited for the purpose. Beds abandoned, it being found impossible to protect them from poachers.
18	No Report received.
19	Do.
20	Do.
21	Do. Business dead.
22	Bed has been buried and mortbed, the old large having been swept away by storm, and additional caretaker appointed. Few Oysters taken off, none sold. Several thousand medium-sized Oysters laid down. Very fair fall of spat, showing great increase on last year. Beds are now well stocked and in good condition. No French Oysters laid down.
23	No Report received.
24	Do.
25	No Oysters taken off, 4,000 laid down. Fair fall of spat, and beds highly progressive. No French Oysters laid down.
26	No Report received.
27	11,000 taken off, and 21,000 laid down. Small fall of spat. Beds in fairly good condition. No French Oysters laid down. Difficult to manage without a watch-house or small store on shore, beds being far from dwelling-house; hopes to have one erected this season.
28	Beds well covered since last Report. No Oysters taken off. Beds in very good condition, and fair fall of spat. About 10 barrels of French Oysters laid down. Licenses dead.
29	Bed cleared. No Oysters taken off or laid down. Bed in fair condition and fair fall of spat. No French Oysters laid down.
County Sligo.	
3	Spitting pond deepened, and other improvements made; 653,000 Oysters sold, and 567,800 laid down. No French Oysters laid down. Beds in good working order. Nearly any fall of spat.
4	Bed carefully attended to and kept covered. About 11,000 sold and 11,000 planted, all with exception of 16,000, American Oysters, purchased through H. H. Robertson. The French Oysters have done fairly well; few, if any, died in transit, but a considerable number died on beds. License bed greatly improved during year by covering sand. Flashed bed considerably improved.
5	Used work of clearing and preparing Oysters for market attended to. About 215,000 sold, and 270,000 laid down. No French Oysters laid down. No fall of spat, but slight in June and beginning of July too cold for spat to which, about middle of June an abundance of spat was floating in brooding ponds, but all killed by cold at night.
6	No Report received.
7	Do.
8	Do.
9	Do.
10	Do.
11	Do.
12	Do.
13	Same register as No. 13.
14	Nothing done since last Report. No Oysters taken off or laid down. No fall of spat. Most of the French Oysters put on the bed have not grown well, and no sale for them. In leaving some of the old Oysters in deep water on the chance of a fall of spat.
15	Same register as No. 15.
16	No Report received.
17	Do.
County Donegal.	
18	No Report received.
19	Do.
20	Beds worked together. Intended to make ponds for keeping Oysters covered at low water, but from various circumstances have not been able yet to have it done. Only small quantity taken off for private use; none laid down. Some fall of spat, but not observed in large quantities. Beds in a healthy state. Owing to injury caused by frost, it has not been thought advisable to risk laying down until Oysters can be protected at low water.
21	No Report received.

APPENDIX,
No. 4.

APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force on 31st December,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Parent Grant or Licence.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Amount paid for Beds, annually.
142	26 July, 1874.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	The Lessee The Hon. The Irish Society.	Lough Beg, . . .	5,278 2 54	300
213	20th October, 1871.	Margaret of Downshire.	Margaret of Downshire.	Deadman Bay, . .	25 0 0	10
245	14th September, 1874.	Samuel Harford, . .	—	Strangford Lough, .	25 3 20	25
10	1st July, 1874.	Baron Edekin, . . .	C. G. Woodhouse, . .	Carlingford Lough, .	21 8 10	—
27	1st December, 1874.	John O'Brien Woodhouse, .	Do, . . .	Do, . . .	24 8 8	—
43	4th June, 1875.	Do, . . .	Do, . . .	Do, . . .	24 8 0	—
27	18th September, 1875.	Land Clement, . . .	Do, . . .	Do, . . .	24 8 0	—
111	1st July, 1875.	Arthur Harford, &c. .	—	Do, . . .	244 0 0	—

APPENDIX,
No. 5.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Irish Reproductive Loan Repayments, for the 11 years

County.	No. of Applications.	No. of Approvals.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1884.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1884.	No. of Loans actually issued.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Cork, . . .	43	65	1,366 10 0	23	41	416 10 0	25
Long, . . .	24	130	1,410 5 0	57	73	267 15 0	55
Lisena, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisrick, . . .	2	3	11 0 0	2	2	11 0 0	2
Galway, . . .	470	675	7,395 10 0	263	412	4,191 0 0	280
Sligo, . . .	45	54	1,187 0 0	23	23	603 0 0	25
Mayo, . . .	287	325	3,584 5 0	214	284	2,456 5 0	209
Clon, . . .	19	22	567 0 0	7	8	124 0 0	4
Total, . . .	1,048	1,413	15,523 14 0	704	955	8,983 15 0	609

NOTE, APPENDIX 5.—The average instalments for the 11 years amount to £1,800 0s. 0d.

APPENDIX
No. 6.

APPENDIX No. 6.

TABLE showing Loans applied for and advanced under the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund Act during the Year ended 31st December, 1885.

County.	No. of Applications.	No. of Approvals.	Amount of Loans applied for.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended.	No. of Loans actually issued.	Amount of Loans actually issued.	Loans completed or not completed.	
									No.	Amount.
Arifin, . . .	5	20	5 8 4	—	5	147 0 0	9	57 9 0	3	£ 4 0
Cork, . . .	16	31	2,081 0 0	10	17	1,194 0 0	39	1,224 0 0	—	1,200 0 0
Down, . . .	121	175	2,527 5 8	78	80	591 10 0	31	804 10 0	4	21 0 0
Derry, . . .	4	4	140 0 0	3	7	134 0 0	2	125 0 0	—	—
Donegal, . . .	7	7	1,750 0 0	7	7	1,750 0 0	7	1,719 0 0	—	—
Enniskerry, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leath, . . .	4	5	40 0 0	3	4	84 9 0	3	25 0 0	—	—
Merth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, . . .	11	15	401 0 0	7	10	465 0 0	4	445 0 0	3	20 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	8	13	145 1 5	7	10	117 0 0	4	207 0 0	3	20 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	9	2	210 0 0	1	1	15 0 0	1	12 0 0	—	—
Total, . . .	210	318	1,540 8 8	117	249	4,700 10 0	118	4,410 10 0	7	240 0 0

No. 4.—continued.

1885, and Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

No. of Beds	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds
County Londonderry.	
142	No Report received.
County Down.	
312	Nothing done since last Report; beds have been abandoned as unproductive.
313	No Report received.
County Louth.	
18	No Report received.
19	Do.
20	Do.
21	Do.
22	Do. Licenses dead.

No. 5.

Fund Act during the year 1885, and the Total Amount of Loans advanced, and Total ending 31st December, 1885.

Amount of Loans actually issued in 1885.	Loans issued or not repaid.		Loans repaid by this application.		Total amount of Loans advanced for all years, to 31st Dec. 1885.	Total Repayments for all years, to 31st Dec. 1885.	County
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
610 10 0	—	—	—	—	14,368 0 0	10,763 3 10	Cork.
648 15 0	4	39 0 0	—	—	19,316 4 0	17,105 3 7	Kerry.
—	—	—	—	—	105 0 0	55 3 0	Lettice.
11 0 0	—	—	—	—	241 0 0	240 15 39	Limerick.
5,772 0 0	23	429 0 0	1	30 0 0	17,429 27 0	16,474 3 3	Galway.
377 0 0	2	30 0 0	—	—	4,026 0 0	2,397 13 9	Sligo.
2,304 10 0	5	59 0 0	—	—	5,267 8 0	4,245 17 0	Mayo.
502 0 0	1	12 0 0	—	—	4,900 13 0	3,804 14 2	Clare.
1,594 15 0	26	516 0 0	1	30 0 0	68,743 7 0	51,452 2 7	

The balance, less this sum, between advances and repayments which includes interest, had not arrived at maturity at end of year.

APPENDIX No. 7.

TABLES showing Amounts available for Loans in 1885, under (I.) "The Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and (II.) "The Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund" Acts, and the amounts applied for.

I.—IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.

II.—SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

Counties.	Amount available.		Amount applied for.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare, . . .	1,453	0 0	567 0 0
Cork, . . .	610	0 0	1,368 0 0
Galway, . . .	1,953	0 0	7,395 0 0
Kerry, . . .	11,569	0 0	1,510 0 0
Lettice, . . .	1,761	0 0	—
Limerick, . . .	3,229	0 0	11 0 0
Mayo, . . .	2,728	0 0	3,284 0 0
Sligo, . . .	1,509	0 0	1,197 0 0
Total, . . .	25,083	0 0	15,652 0 0

Counties.	Amount available.		Amount applied for.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	—	—	393 0 0
Donegal, . . .	—	—	2,302 0 0
Down, . . .	—	—	160 0 0
Dublin, . . .	—	—	1,679 0 0
Londonderry, . . .	34,912	0 0	—
Louth, . . .	—	—	45 0 0
Monagh, . . .	—	—	—
Waterford, . . .	—	—	938 0 0
Wexford, . . .	—	—	190 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	—	—	365 0 0
Total, . . .	34,912	0 0	5,913 0 0

NOTE, APPENDIX No. 7.—These Tables are given to show the large amount of money unexpended, and which might be made available if both Funds were amalgamated and made one common fund applicable to the whole coast of Ireland.

APPENDIX No. 8.

APPENDIX,
No. 8.

SUMMARY of the quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to undermentioned places in England, consigned from Irish Fisheries, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

	Salmon. No. of Boxes of 150 lbs. each.	Herrings. No. of Boxes of 5 cwt. each.	Mackerel. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	Cod. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London, . . .	5,665	12,077	22,777	7,911
Nottingham, . . .	2,444	3,112	3,185	2,816
Bristol, . . .	2,100	8,750	3,019	2,890
Manchester, . . .	7,580	11,979	9,896	7,724
Sheffield, . . .	2,358	4,704	5,711	2,635
Wolverhampton, . . .	2,977	3,979	4,008	2,090
Leeds, . . .	4,562	4,990	5,218	3,109
Liverpool, . . .	11,111	15,810	18,803	11,190
Birmingham, . . .	6,870	9,878	9,974	4,228
Total, 1885, . . .	51,607	79,034	84,880	43,566
" 1884, . . .	46,955	76,083	82,370	40,237
1885 and 1884, . . .	98,562	155,117	167,250	83,803

Computing Salmon at £8 6s. per box, the price realized in Liverpool, . . .	£	s.	d.
" Herrings at £1 do. do., . . .	79,034	0	0
" Mackerel at £1 1s. do. do., . . .	82,510	16	0
" Cod at £1 2s. do. do., . . .	83,462	12	0
Total, . . .	£245,016	28	0

The quantity of Mackerel captured at the six stations in Ireland, mentioned at page 4, by boats belonging to the United Kingdom, as far as returns have been received, was 165,860 boxes, which realized the sum of £134,584, at an average cost of about 16s. 3d. per box. From many parts of the coast, however, no returns have been received.

Returns of the quantity of fish captured but not exported have not been received.

APPENDIX No. 9.

APPENDIX,
No. 9.

RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported during the Year 1885.

Port.	Quantity			Description.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Excheq.	
Bellona, . . .	4	—	1,457½	Ling and Herrings.
Belfast, . . .	632	—	—	Various and Herrings.
Cork, . . .	2,388	8	—	Do.
Drogheda, . . .	3	7	519	Do.
Dublin, . . .	514	—	7,926	Do.
Dundalk, . . .	27	—	1,310	Do.
Galway, . . .	—	—	4,277	Herrings.
Limerick, . . .	1,038	17	—	Various and Herrings.
Londonderry, . . .	135	—	6,887	Do.
Newry, . . .	—	—	2,072	Herrings.
Westport, . . .	194	16	—	Ling and Herrings.
Wexford, . . .	—	—	395	Herrings.
Total, . . .	5,289	43	21,831½	

APPENDIX, No. 10.

SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the Boards of Conservators for the Year 1885.

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1885.										1885. Amount of Licence Duty.	1885. Percentage on Low-Low Valuation.	1885 Amount received for Fines, Sale of Fished Engraves, Intervenor such Account.	1885 Amount of Subsidiary Taxes received.	1885. Total Amount received.	1885 Average per acre played.
	1 Salmon Falls.	2 Coarse Salmon.	3 Small Salmon.	4 Small Salmon.	5 Small Salmon.	6 Small Salmon.	7 Small Salmon.	8 Small Salmon.	9 Small Salmon.	10 Small Salmon.						
1. Dublin.	125	-	94	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	£ 1 4	£ 1 4	£ 1 4	-	£ 1 4	229
2. Wicklow.	100	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 1 4	-	£ 1 4	-	£ 1 4	584
3. Wexford.	273	0 400	55	87	-	1	4	4	37	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
4. Limerick.	208	6 88	17	68	-	1	1	1	-	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
5. Cork.	301	0	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
6. Shillburn.	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
7. East.	14	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
8. Roscom.	20	-	0	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
9. Killybeg.	90	5	80	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
10. Limerick.	278	12 30	51	110	-	85	-	43	14 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
11. Galway.	122	14	14	-	2	-	-	5	34	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
12. Ballinacorney.	60	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
13. Bally.	83	-	43	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
14. Ballinacorney.	38	5	25	18	-	5	-	7	11	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
15. Ballinacorney.	21	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
16. Ballinacorney.	145	15	52	1	-	1	-	3	32	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
17. Ballinacorney.	54	-	11	15	-	0	-	3	5	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
18. Ballinacorney.	108	0	37	71	-	4	4	5	-	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
19. Ballinacorney.	184	-	105	0	158	-	-	4	-	85	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
20. Ballinacorney.	18	-	22	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
21. Ballinacorney.	144	7	53	34	-	-	-	6	41	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
22. Ballinacorney.	94	-	50	-	-	5	-	1	55	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	-	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10
Total.	3021	123 30	1000	457	141	37	53	54	1 10 10	4 87	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10	£ 1 10 10

The estimate of the average number of men employed is made up as follows:-

Salmon Falls.	1 man.	Small Salmon.	2 men.	Fly Net.	4 men.	Coarse Salmon.	2 men.
Coarse Salmon.	2 men.	Trammel Net.	3 do.	Small Salmon.	4 do.	Coarse Salmon.	2 men.
Small Salmon.	6 do.	Pole Net.	3 do.	Small Salmon.	1 man.	Coarse Salmon.	2 men.
Small Salmon.	6 do.	Bag Net.	4 do.	Small Salmon.	1 man.	Coarse Salmon.	2 men.

APPENDIX, No. 11.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1885, inclusive.

Amount received for Licence Duty.		Amount received for Licence Duty.		Amount received for Licence Duty.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1863	1,800 7 0	1871	3,065 15 9	1879	2,083 14 0
1864	4,511 5 0	1872	3,804 1 0	1880	3,309 14 10
1865	4,732 16 8	1873	3,049 14 9	1881	3,609 0 10
1866	7,082 0 8	1874	3,419 9 0	1882	3,635 10 8
1867	5,307 6 0	1875	3,417 1 6	1883	3,738 8 0
1868	7,835 13 0	1876	3,575 5 10	1884	3,976 9 0
1869	6,706 5 4	1877	3,763 15 8	1885	10,786 15 0
1870	7,311 13 8	1878	3,335 15 0		

APPENDIX
No. 12
Salmon
Factory.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

SCHEDULE OF LICENSE DUTIES PAYABLE IN EACH DISTRICT ON BARGES USED FOR FISHING FOR SALMON, JANUARY, 1886.

District.	1. Salts in Baths.	2. Cans Liquor.	3. Ship Rents.	4. Fish Rents.	5. Boat Rents.	6. Trawl Rents.	7. Trawl Rents.	8. Fish Rents.	9. Fish Rents.	10. Fish Rents.	11. Fish Rents.	12. Fish Rents.	13. Fish Rents.	14. Fish Rents.	15. Fish Rents.	16. Fish Rents.	17. Fish Rents.	18. Fish Rents.	19. Fish Rents.	20. Fish Rents.
1. Dalkeith.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
2. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
3. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
4. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
5. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
6. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
7. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
8. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
9. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
10. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
11. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
12. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
13. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
14. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
15. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
16. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
17. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
18. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
19. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	
20. Warrack.	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	

APPENDIX, No. 13.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.APPENDIX
No. 13.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Laws.
	SALMON AND TROUT.		Waterford District.
	Dublin District.		
Barrow Lahey, (25th Jan., 1885.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 150 yards, in that part of the River Liffey which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	Barrow Lahey, De- vonia, On Kil- bray, (25th May, 1886.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet,) within the Waters of, and Rivers flowing through the Demesne of Barrowlaugh, in the County of Kildare: Provided that, as No Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.
Barrow Lahey, Island and Wick- low Head, (19th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of Salmon or Trout between Dolly Island and Wicklow Head.		
Barrow Lahey, Island and Wick- low Head, (19th Oct., 1874.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Island Moulder Water and Weir or Barrow Lahey, any Spear, Lytle, Skinkhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely in auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	Barrow Lahey, (19th July, 1876.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
	Westford District.		
River Slaney, (15th March, 1884.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferrybridge Bridge and the Town of Kinnegor.	River Slaney, (17th Aug., 1885.)	Prohibiting use of all Engines (save single Rods and Lines) for capture of Fish between the Bridges at Ferrybridge and a line drawn due North across the River, and intersecting road known as Chinnel.
River Slaney, (15th Aug., 1881.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets on land between Slaney and Slaney, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferrybridge Bridge and the Town of Kinnegor.	River Slaney, Kinnegor, and Slaney, Kinnegor, (15th July, 1884.)	Repealing By-Law dated 15th July, 1881, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting to use for capture of Salmon or Trout any Drift Net in the tidal portions of the River Slaney, Kinnegor, and Slaney, above a line drawn due North across and River Slaney, Kinnegor, and Slaney, in the County of Kildare, and by a line drawn due North from said Slaney, in the County of Kildare, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Waterford.
River Slaney, (15th Oct., 1885.)	Repealing By-Law dated 15th March, 1882, and, in lieu thereof, permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of one-and-a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Waterford.		
Derry Water and River Derry, (25th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the rivers and streams flowing, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killybeg to Annewagh Bridge, with the stream flowing into same from Moyne Church through Ballymore, and the Troughs, Slaney, and in the Troughs, Slaney, and Derry Water, from the banks of the County Carlow, flowing past Donaghry to Ballymore to the banks of the County Waterford, with the small streams flowing into that portion of the said river, and said rivers and streams being in the County Waterford, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.	Whole District, (15th Feb., 1881.)	By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for or taking Salmon or Trout in the Waterford District— 1st. Rods and every part and in Salmon and Trout fishing shall have marked on each rod with distinct figures of not less than one inch in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number as the license issued for the Net used with each rod. 2nd. The net numbers shall be painted in white or on color on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers as placed on rods shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
		Whole District, (15th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting to haul the water as to those rivers or other waters thereof for the purpose of drying Fish clear as to the banks of any Rivers within the Waterford District.
Foster River, (25th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal portions of the Foster River, situated below Island Bridge in the County of Wicklow.	Whole District, (15th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cut, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock a.m. on Saturday and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.
Omagh River, (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot for the capture of salmon or trout.	Upper or Fresh Water, (15th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish or with intent to take fish, between Slaney and Slaney, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River or on or near 25th Derry or Water, within the Waterford District, any Spear, Lytle, Skinkhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely in auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).
Island River, (15th Oct., 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knot to knot for the capture of salmon or trout.		

APPENDIX, No. 13—continued

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws	Place affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws
	Lisimore District.		Cork District—continued.
Between Helvick Head and Dalkey, River Blackwater, &c. (25th Nov., 1873.)	Respecting By-law of 2nd November, 1870, regulating Drift Net Fishing, and in lieu thereof providing as follows:— First.—That no Drift Net of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Bays or Breeches leading into the sea between Helvick Head and Dalkey, or in the sea between these points. Second.—That no two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be stretched together in any way. Third.—That Drift Nets shall not be used at a line drawn from each other than fifty yards in that portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River at its present extent, such Drift Nets shall not drifing to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the sea proceeding at or to the tide and streamy drifing.	Tidal Waters—con.	1st. That and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing shall have marked on each bow with painted figures not less than six inches in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. That the number shall be painted in white or yellow on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Between Helvick Head and Dalkey, River Blackwater, &c. (25th Aug., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cut, Canoe, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea, along the Coast between Helvick Head, in the County of Wicklow, to Ballinacorney, in the County of Cork, within the whole of the Tuleary along and Coast up to the River, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Night of the Clock, A.M. or Daylight, and Four of the Clock, on Monday morning.	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1863.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Fish trap in or on the River, leaving a boat crew and boat or weight attached thereto, within the following limits, viz.—between the point of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the north, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Donkinstown, on the North.
River Blackwater. (14th March, 1875.)	Prohibiting the use of any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or in Tributaries, situated to the Northward of a line drawn from the River from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, on the line of the boundary between the Townlands of Shanahan and Newmarket River on the West, to the Tuleary boundary between the Townlands of Cullinstown Dalkey on the East, all in the County of Wicklow.	River Lee, (21st April, 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets except Landing-Nets in any way to catch or take in part of the River Channel between the point of the Bridge and Patrick's Wharf.
Whole District. (15th Dec., 1861.)	By-Laws, Orders, and Regulations to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for or taking Salmon or Trout in the Lisimore District:— 1st. That and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. That the said numbers shall be painted in white or yellow on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.	River Lee & River running into Cork Harbour. (16th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks and the Western end of the River in the North Channel, and in the said river and tributaries from each channel with a Spear, Lyrer, Otter, Strothead, Dred-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary in coping with Red and Lamp, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Dock by the owner or occupier thereof.
		Dona. (29th Sept., 1875.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal water, or in or on board of a boat from the Lighthouse at Roche's Point to the mouth of the West.
		Dona. (21 Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting the use of any Drift Net in any Tidal Water in or on board any Boat, Cut, or Canoe, or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters of the County of Cork, between the point of the River Lee, situate between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the north, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Donkinstown, on the North.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Spear, Lyrer, Otter, Strothead, Dred-draw, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary in coping with Red and Lamp, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Dock by the owner or occupier thereof.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
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			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
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			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
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			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
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			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
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			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any material of twigs, or interwoven.
			Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-trap, covered in part or in whole with any

APPENDIX, No. 13.—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 13.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
Cork District.—continued.		Kennmare District.	
Avonbeg River, (10th Feb., 1886.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatever in the tidal part of the river known as the Avonbeg River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Ovenslough at Breda with the main Avonbeg River and the Bridge of Tansburgh, all in the Highway of the East Division of East Cork, and County of Cork.	Kennmare River as Bay, (2nd Dec., 1878.)	First.—Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Kennmare River or Bay of greater length than One Hundred and Thirty Yards. Second.—Prohibiting to haul the net or to draw it into or out of the water during the time of shooting or fishing. Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Kennmare River or Bay.
Avonbeg River, (10th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters inside a line from Blackhead Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.	Kilbarney District.	
Avonbeg River, (10th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters inside a line from Blackhead Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.	Clontarf District (20th Oct., 1878.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Season, the use of Draft Nets having a foot-rope and lead or weight attached thereto, in the Tidal Waters of Clontarf inside the Bay of Inch.
Avonbeg River, (10th Feb., 1880.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the season of the Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Avonbeg situated between the Bridge of Tansburgh and a line drawn across and River at right angles from Black Castle, in the Township of Becklough, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Township of Skippool, on the east.	Tidal Waters, (10th Feb., 1885.)	Prohibiting the catching, attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a Spear, Lye, or other, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to spearing with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Water or Sea by the owner or occupier thereof.
Avonbeg River, (10th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Spear, Lye, or other, except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary to spearing with rod and line only in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Avonbeg situated between the Bridge of Tansburgh and a straight line drawn across and River from the Bridge of Tansburgh on the east to Clontarf on the west.	Currane or Water- ville River, (7th March, 1874.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Jaws of the Salmon, and of the Hook or apparatus used in the Net or Cradle of the Water-villie to be one and a quarter inches apart.
Avonbeg River, (10th July, 1883.)	Prohibiting, in continuation of part of By-Law dated the 10th October, 1875, the use of Nets (except Landing Nets) in auxiliary to spearing with rod and line for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Avonbeg River or its Tributaries, where a line drawn across the said River, at right angles with the River's course, from the Bridge of Tansburgh to the opposite shore, in the Township of Becklough, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Township of Skippool, on the east.	Water-villie River, (10th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets between Water-villie Weir and mouth of River as defined between two o'clock noon on Friday and six o'clock on Sunday morning, and between six o'clock Monday morning and twelve o'clock noon on Tuesday in each week during Open Season.
Sligo District.		Limerick District.	
River Liffey and Dublin Bay, (10th Sept., 1878.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout any Draft Net in that part of Balinacorney River and the Tidal Waters of the River Liffey in the County of Cork, situated between the North and South West of a line drawn from a point on the Township of Carrigrohane (on the main land), to a point on the Township of Carrigrohane (Sligo Island), and inside or to the North of a line drawn from a point on the Township of Carrigrohane (Sligo Island) to a point on the Township of Carrigrohane (on the main land).	River Shannon, Inland Part, (10th Feb., 1878.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Water-villie Bridge and the Water-villie Bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.
River Liffey, (10th June, 1879.)	Resolving by-Now dated 26th February, 1874, Permitting the use of Nets with Leads of not more than a quarter inch from lead to lead for capture of Salmon or Trout.	River Shannon, (10th Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting Draft Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarter inches from lead to lead (to be measured along the side of the square, or even leaders) to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet in the tidal waters of the River Shannon, or in the tidal waters of any of the River's Tributaries inside the said River Shannon.
Tidal Waters, (10th March, 1879.)	Permitting the use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from lead to lead (to be measured along the side of the square, or even leaders) to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet in the tidal waters of the Sligo District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between River Liffey on the County Cork and Carrigrohane on the County Sligo, and around any Islands or Rocks situated off the coast, with the exception of the Water-villie and Carrigrohane Rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast.	River Shannon and Magsay, (10th June, 1887.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Water-villie Bridge and Carrigrohane Bridge, and also in River Magsay.
River Liffey, (10th June, 1879.)	Resolving by-Now dated 26th February, 1874, Permitting the use of Nets with Leads of not more than a quarter inch from lead to lead for capture of Salmon or Trout.	River Shannon, (10th March, 1879.)	Prohibiting the use of Draft Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout on land or in the Channel between mouth of Carrigrohane and Water-villie Bridge, in the County of Limerick, or in tidal waters of any stream flowing into the said River Shannon between Carrigrohane and Carrigrohane Bridge, or in the tidal waters of any of the River's Tributaries inside the said River Shannon.
River Liffey, (10th June, 1879.)	Resolving by-Now dated 26th February, 1874, Permitting the use of Nets with Leads of not more than a quarter inch from lead to lead for capture of Salmon or Trout.	River Shannon, Magsay, and Carrigrohane, (10th Nov., 1878.)	Regulating the use of Draft Nets as follows:—First.—That no Draft Nets of greater length than 100 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Carrigrohane and Carrigrohane Bridge, in the County of Limerick, or in tidal waters of any stream flowing into the said River Shannon between Carrigrohane and Carrigrohane Bridge, or in the tidal waters of any of the River's Tributaries inside the said River Shannon.

APPENDIX,
No. 15.Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.APPENDIX No. 13—continued.
ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st JANUARY, 1886, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Notice of By-Law	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Notice of By-Law
River Shannon, Malpas, and An- Bascana, and Clea- rshaw Bay—con.	Donerick District—continued. Third.—That no two or more Drift Nets shall be stretched together in any way or be allowed to drift within 100 yards of each other in the River Shannon, or in Clearshaw Bay. Fourth.—That no Drift Nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Anghole Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildrerk, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides. Fifth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in Clearshaw Bay above a line drawn from Kesh to Loughshole, in the County of Clare. Sixth.—That no Drift Nets shall be used in the River Shannon or Anghole.	Glare and Clare Gal- way or Turlough- more Rivers, Co. Galway. (22nd Dec., 1902.)	Galway District—continued. Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatever over or in any part of the Rivers known as the Glare and the Glare-Galway or Turloughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, when the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib is in the County of Galway.
River Doon, (6th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Doon between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.	Ovensage River, Co. Mayo. (24th May, 1866.)	Manager District. Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Ovensage River, in the County of Mayo, where the opening of Salmon or Trout may take place.
Lough Derg, (20th June, 1877.)	Limiting the use of Nets not exceeding 10 yards in length, with meshes of one inch from head to knut for the capture of fish other than Salmon or Trout.	Owenduff or Holly- berry, Ovensage and Manikin Ri- vers. (11th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from knut to knut (to be measured along the side of the square, or, if not taken to be measured all round each such Mesh, with measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet) within so much of the said Rivers Owenduff or Hollyberry, Ovensage and Manikin, as lies above the mouth as defined during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as to occur or at any time may occur in the County of Mayo for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.
Doon, (15th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Trout, between 3 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.	Whale District. (21st May, 1874.)	Malin District. Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from knut to knut (to be measured along the side of the square, or, if not taken to be measured all round each such Mesh, with measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).
River Shannon (23rd June, 1877.)	Repealing the first clause of By-Law dated 24th November, 1872, and in lieu thereof providing that between the 1st day of August, or such other day as in any year may be the first day of the Close Season in which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (save by rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights of lead therein, in that part of the River Shannon above the line where the Fishing Weir known as the Low Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Ormeau Island.	May River and Tu- loughmore. (11th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout during April and May in each year—Loughmore and Cliffe excepted.
Lough Ene, River Shannon. (27th August, 1858.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets in Lough Ene, having a mesh of one inch in the round, measured when the Net is wet.	Killadea Bay. (2nd March, 1870.)	First.—Prohibiting to catch or attempt to catch Salmon or Trout by means of Drift Nets (nets in so the northward of a line drawn from the East Pier at Malinbeg in the County of Sligo to Bann Point in the County of Mayo). Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 800 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the said Bay of Killadea or in the northward of a line drawn from the point of Ouloughmuck, in the County of Sligo, to the point of Ouloughmuck, in the County of Mayo. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be stretched together in any way in the said Bay of Killadea or to the same beat while fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Whenever a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the said Bay of Killadea it shall be stretched to a boat which shall remain over and over while fishing, and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board with said boat while said Drift Net shall be in the water.
River Fergus, (26th June, 1865.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the West Wall of Bann, in the River Fergus.	Sligo River, (1st March, 1876.)	Sligo District. Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fishhook excepted in part or in whole, or unexcepted.
River Fergus, (16th Dec., 1876.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tail part of River Fergus, County Clare.	Lough Deane, (24th March, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knut to knut, for capture of Fish.
Malpas River, (24th March, 1874.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to rod and line, above Hollyberry-Island below Ashes.	River Breen, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Ballyshannon District. Prohibiting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knut to knut in fishing of River Breen.
River Malinade, (26th June, 1863.)	Prohibiting in fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballyshannon, in the River Malinade.	River River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instruments commonly called and known by the name of the Specklehook, or any other instrument of the like nature as devices during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River River situated between the Falls of Ballinac and a line drawn from the mouth of the River from the point of Ouloughmuck, in the County of Sligo, to the point of Ouloughmuck, in the County of Mayo.
Malpas River, (15th Sept., 1865.)	Repealing By-Law dated the 15th October, 1861, and in lieu thereof providing that no Drift Nets in that part of the Malpas River, between a line drawn across and above at the southern boundary of the Township of Ballyshannon on the West, as an authority division, to the opposite shore of the Township of Clonsilla and the Old Bridge of Ashes, all in the County of Limerick.	Lower Lough Erne, (26th June, 1874.)	Prohibiting the use of nets with meshes of one inch from knut to knut for capture of fish by persons having nets in use with in said length between Keshbeg and Ballinac, between the 1st May and first day of June in each year.
Malpas River, Lough Corrib, &c. (26th July, 1848.)	Prohibiting the use of the instrument, commonly called Specklehook or Speckle, or any other such instrument, in River Malpas, Lough Corrib or Malpas or River Turloughmore.		
Whale District, (11th Sept., 1896.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tail or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fishhook, excepted in part or in whole with any manner or being as measured.		

APPENDIX No. 13—continued.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1886, relating to the SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 13—
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
Barry Water, or River Barrow. (25th June, 1872.)	Ballyshannon District—continued. Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh), such measurements being taken in the close when the Net is set, within 20 yards of the River Barry Water, or River, in the County of Donegal, or lies above the mouth of said river as defined.	White District. (11th Oct., 1870.)	Coleraine District—continued. Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of District.
Corn or Bannoran River. (25th Nov., 1877.)	Loughswilly District. Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from head to head in the Corn or Bannoran River, and within one mile upwards and downwards thereof.	Tidal Waters, and Lough Neagh and Beg. (15th Dec., 1870.)	First. —Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any boat, cut, or cunragh, in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the tidal portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the suspension of the Treadmill Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumahilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
Corn or Bannoran River. (25th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunset and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Bannoran River and its tributaries, within the said district, any Spear, Lure, Stickhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to catching the Salmon legally with rod and line).		Second. —Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollack, or on board any boat, cut, or cunragh, in Lough Neagh or Lough Beg, situated within the aforesaid District, at any time between the hours of eleven of the clock in the forenoon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.
River Fyfe. (25th Feb., 1871.)	Londonderry District. Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from head to head in Lough Fyfe and tidal parts of River.	Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (25th Nov., 1870.)	Prohibiting having in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunset and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, which comprises the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between Malakenny in the County of Donegal, and the Treadmill Boundary between the Townlands of Drumahilly and Downhill in the County of Londonderry, any Spear, Lure, Stickhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to catching the Salmon legally with rod and line).
Slid Waters. (25th June, 1878.)	Prohibiting having any Net for capture of Salmon, or Trout (as or on board any boat, cut, or cunragh) in the Tidal Waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Malakenny in the County of Donegal and the Treadmill Boundary between the Townlands of Drumahilly and Downhill, in the County of Londonderry, with the whole of the tributaries along said coast and rivers, and the whole of the tidal portions of the several rivers and their tributaries flowing into said coast between said points, at any time between the hours of twelve of the clock at noon on Saturday and four of the clock on Monday morning.	Lough Neagh. (25th Dec., 1871.)	Prohibiting having any Net for the capture of Salmon, Trout, or Pollack, in or on board any boat, cut, or cunragh, in Lough Neagh, in said District, during the season of fishing for Salmon, Trout, and Pollack, in said Lough Neagh.
Upper or Fresh Water portions of Rivers in District. (25th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking Fish, or with the intent to take Fish, between sunset and sunset, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any Rivers or Loughs within the said District, situated in the Counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Armagh, Monaghan, and Down, which comprises the fresh water portions of all Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea along the coast between the suspension of the Treadmill Boundary between the Townlands of Downhill and Drumahilly in the County of Londonderry, and the Point of Portrush in the County of Antrim, any Spear, Lure, Stickhead, or Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to catching the Salmon legally with rod and line).	Besh River. (25th Feb., 1870.)	Ballycastle District. Repealing Provisions of Besh River Entry as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 25th Feb., 1864.
Lough Neagh. (25th Feb., 1877.)	Coleraine District. Prohibiting the use of Dred Net for the capture of Pollack.	Between Clapham Head and Bellaghy Point. (25th April, 1872.)	Dundalk District. Prohibiting to catch or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout with any Net of greater length than 500 Yards on that part of the Sea Coast situated between Clapham Head and Bellaghy Point, in the County of Louth.
Lough Neagh. (25th April, 1880.)	Permitting Pollack to be taken by Trammel or Set Net, composed of three or four of a line netting, not less than ten fathoms to the ground weight, double and treble with a mesh of not less than one inch from head to head, from the 1st of March to the 15th August.	Tidal Waters. (25th June, 1870.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal Water of District between Downhill and Malakenny Point, in the County of Londonderry, with a Spear, Lure, Stickhead, Green-head, or Gaff, except when the same may be used solely as auxiliary to catching with Rod and Line, or for removing fish from any legal Weir or Dam by the Owner or Occupier thereof.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Dubda.	Skerries to Wicklow.	{ Between Howth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February. Between Dalkey Island and Wexford Head, between 30th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 2nd March.
2. Waterford.	{ Wexford to Kils Bay, East of Dunmore Beg.	{ Between 15th September and 30th April, save in River Slaney, which is between 30th September and 1st April.
3. Waterford.	Kils Bay to Helwick Head.	" 15th August and 1st February.
4. Larne.	Helwick Head to Ballinacorney.	" 15th August and 1st February.
5. Carr.	{ Ballinacorney Head to Galley Head.	{ From Ballinacorney to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 31st January, both days inclusive, and from Barry's Head to Galley Head, between 15th August and 15th February, save in Brandon and Argillish Rivers, between 15th August and 1st March for Brandon, and between 31st August and 1st March for Argillish.
6. Rathfriland.	Galley Head to Horse Head.	Between 15th September and 1st May.
7. Booter.	Horse Head to Crow Head.	" 30th September and 1st May.
8. Keshmure.	Crow Head to Lough Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
9. Killybeg.	{ Lough Head to Donmore Head, including Roskilly Head.	{ Between Donmore Head and Inch Point, embracing the Blackrock Islands and all Loughs and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, 1st September and 30th April, both said days inclusive. Between Inch Point and Douglas Point, and all Loughs and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, save the River Maun and its Tributaries, 31st July and 15th January, both said days inclusive. In River Maun and its Tributaries, 15th September and 30th April, both said days inclusive. Between Douglas Point and Belle Head, and all Loughs and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, 1st October and 30th April, both said days inclusive. Between Belle Head and Lough Head, and all Loughs and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between these two points, save the River Moy and the Watercress River and their Tributaries, 15th August and 30th April, both said days inclusive. In the River Moy and its Tributaries, and all Loughs running into said river, 1st October and 30th April, both said days inclusive. In Watercress River and its Tributaries, and all Loughs running into said river, 15th July and 31st December, both said days inclusive.
10. Carrigrohilly.	Donmore to Hagg Head.	{ Between 31st July and 15th February, save River Carrigrohilly and Tributaries, and save between Kerry Head and Donmore Head, and between Lough Head and Hagg Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points. For River Carrigrohilly to its Mouth and Tributaries, between 31st August and 1st June. Between Donmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Lough Head and Hagg Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May. For Malpas River, between 17th July and 31st January.
11. Galway.	Hagg Head to Slynagh Head.	{ Between 15th August and 1st February, save in Corrib or Galway River and Loughs and Tributaries, which is between 31st August and 15th February.

NOTE.—The first section of the 19th & 20th Vols., c. 214, requires that shall not be fewer than 500 days Close Season in each fishery.
 SPECIAL CLOSE SEASON.—By the 20th section of the 20th & 21st Vols., c. 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be taken by or taken in any way, except by Sea Trout and Lure, between one of the dates on Saturday morning and one of the dates on the succeeding Saturday morning.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of Station.	Boundary of District.	Time.
104, Bullishead.	Slieve Donard to Piggs Point.	Between the 21st August and 15th February, save in Loughborough and Carroneghy Rivers and Estuaries. For Loughborough and Carroneghy Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.
105, Bangor.	Piggs Point to Bann Head.	Between 21st August and 15th February, save in Newport and Glenswary, Bannahoe and Omeagrove Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 21st August and 15th March; Glenswary River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Bannahoe and Omeagrove Rivers and Estuaries, 21st August and 15th February.
11, Ballina.	Bann to Carroneghy.	Between 12th August and 15th March, save in Carroneghy and Bannahoe Rivers, which is between 21st August and 1st June.
12, Bally.	Carroneghy to Mullaghmore.	" 15th August and 4th February, save in Slieve Donard, in Estuary and Tributaries, which is between 21st July and 15th January.
12, Ballyphane.	Mullaghmore to Bann.	" 15th August and 1st March, save in River John and Tributaries, which is between 17th September and 1st April.
14, Loughswilly.	Bann to Bann Head.	" 15th August and 4th Feb., and one mile above Tullymore, save in Carroneghy and Bannahoe Rivers, Tullymore Bay, and Carroneghy and Bannahoe Rivers. For Carroneghy and Bannahoe Rivers, between 14th September and 15th April; for Carroneghy, between 20th Sept. and 1st April. For Tullymore Bay, between 1st October and 28th June. For Carroneghy and Bannahoe Rivers, between 1st September and 21st May.
15, Loughswilly.	Bann to Downhill Boundary.	Between 21st August and 15th April.
154, Carroneghy.	Downhill Boundary to Portrush.	" 15th August and 4th February.
16, Ballyphane.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	" 15th September and 17th March.
17, Donaghadee.	Donaghadee to Clough Head.	Between 15th August and 21st January.
17, Donaghadee.	Clough Head to Donaghadee.	Between Clough Head and Ballyphane Point, County Louth, extending all Loughswilly and three Tributaries flowing into the coast between said points, save in the Carroneghy, Glyde, and Don Rivers and their Tributaries, 20th August and 4th March, both said days inclusive. In the Carroneghy, Glyde, and Don Rivers and their Tributaries, 20th August and 11th February, both said days inclusive. Between Ballyphane Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, extending all Lough and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the coast between said points, 15th September and 21st March, both said days inclusive.

* Police Fishing by Trained Men in Loch.

APPENDIX,
No. 15.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

RIVERS, the TIDAS and FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1885.

Place.	Boundary.	Date.
Abridge.	Abridge Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Asnagh.	Reidbridge Bridge, between the townlands of Deagh and Asnagh.	27th November, 1870.
Asnaghmore.	The barrier of stones at western side of Lough Duinnell, between the townlands of Clogh-scurry and Clonsilla.	27th November, 1870.
Bandon.	The Bridge at Limehouse, known as the Limehouse Bridge.	19th January, 1861.
Beem.	The Beem Stream out of Fishing Weir, known as the Cotts.	12th November, 1873.
Barnes.	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Malina, in county Galway.	16th March, 1864.
Barkness.	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballyclogha Glade and Ballygreen.	15th March, 1873.
Beggs.	Eastern Point of Green Island at O'Mahony's.	8th April, 1861.
Belle.	Tullow Bridge Quay.	26th January, 1874.
Brooklands Weir and Ward, or Boulders Weir.	South eastern point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Lendin Hill, Great.	6th August, 1885.
Carragh.	The Carragh Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Salmon Weir.	12th January, 1866.
Carragey.	Carragey Bridge.	10th June, 1871.
Cashiers at Dun-dalk.	The Mill Dam west below the Bridge across the River, and known as St. John's Bridge.	12th August, 1861.
Dee.	Willstown Weir.	26th May, 1871.
Deel or Ashington.	Ashington Bridge.	26th November, 1870.
Edin.	Foot Bridge above Deagh Bridge.	7th July, 1868.
Fenn.	The Railway Bridge across the River.	16th May, 1871.
Finglas.	The boundary between the Townlands of Maylewa and Carrallan.	16th June, 1868.
Fish.	The Road leading through Killybeg from the Road leading from Killybeg to Killybeg by a line drawn at intersection of road Killybeg Road across River.	4th October, 1873.
Finglas.	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Clock House, at Killybeg.	9th April, 1864.
Finn.	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between townlands of Quater and Berrig.	12th March, 1873.
Galee or Gole.	The boundary between the Townlands of Donaghmore Glade and Carrallan.	16th June, 1868.
Glenagee.	The Stream called and known by the name of the Church-Glen between the townlands of Donaghmore and Donaghmore.	4th October, 1873.
Glenagee.	Donaghmore Bridge.	16th June, 1871.
Glenagee.	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappagh.	12th March, 1873.
Glyde.	Lough's Weir.	26th May, 1871.
Glyde.	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river from a point on townland of Donaghmore, at the road leading to Killybeg, to a point on the townland of Carrallan.	12th March, 1873.
Glyde.	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Bandon and Ballygreen.	12th March, 1873.
Irish.	Adore Bridge.	1st February, 1865.
Larne.	The stream at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool.	26th July, 1865.
Lee.	The Weir at Dun at the Water Works of Oak, known as the Water Works Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Lilly.	The bridge across river known as the Ballybeg Bridge.	16th March, 1873.
Lilly.	The Weir at Dun on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir.	12th August, 1864.
Lilly.	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adore Dam.	12th August, 1864.
Lilly.	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Carrallan and Ballygreen.	26th July, 1865.
Meekins or Dunamark.	Warden Bridge at Dunamark Mill.	16th June, 1871.
Meekins.	Meekins Bridge.	16th June, 1871.
May.	The foot of the falls immediately below the Weir at Ballybeg.	26th July, 1865.
Nave.	The Reidbridge Bridge.	12th March, 1873.
Owens or Ballybeg.	The Ballybeg Bridge on the High Road.	16th June, 1871.
Shannon.	The Weir at Dun known as the Cobble Mill Weir.	8th April, 1861.
Shannon.	The Cobble Bridge near Newcastle.	26th August, 1868.
Shannon.	Reidbridge Bridge.	1st February, 1865.
Shannon.	The Mill Dam above Vauxhall Bridge, in town of Ballybeg.	11th February, 1871.
Shannon or Carrallan.	Sutton Bridge.	26th June, 1871.
Shannon.	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Cobblemill Weir.	16th March, 1864.
Tulla.	The mouth of river as defined 31st November, 1870, by a straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river from a point on townland of Tulla to a point on townland of Carrallan.	12th February, 1873.
Tulla.	The bridge known as the Two Mills Bridge.	12th March, 1873.